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REAGAN ADMINISTRATION FOREIGN POLICY ANALYZED

WA162020 Tianjin GUOJI WENTI YANJIU [JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES] in Chinese No 1, Jan 82 pp 3-10

[Article by Jin Junhui [6855 0689 2547]: "The Reagan Administration's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] 1. At the end of the 1970's, the United States experienced a new economic recession, and its international standing sank to a new low. Pro-American governments in Iran and Nicaragua were overthrown, new waves of anti-Americanism appeared in the Middle East and Latin America, the taking of the hostages made the United States "the laughingstock of the world" and the Soviet armies invaded Afghanistan on a large scale, threatened the Indian Ocean and endangered the West's petroleum lifeline. The appeals made by the United States in these unfavorable circumstances generally met with little response from its allies. An era was ending. The Americans themselves said that the U.S. position was not what it had been and that if it were not careful it would become militarily inferior to the Soviet Union and economically inferior to such second-rank powers as Japan and West Germany.

What measures could the United States take as it entered the 1980's? People's attitudes changed. A strong desire to develop the economy and recover national prestige emerged at all levels in the United States and people looked for a new leader to "stop the trend of declining power in the world and speak with a clearer, firmer voice." (Footnote -- AFP dispatch, 1 February 1981) It was against this historical background that Republican Ronald Reagan defeated Jimmy Carter in the elections and became the 40th U.S. President. In addition, the Republicans won their first majority in 26 years in the Senate and took control of this body, with its major influence in U.S. foreign policy and military affairs. A new administration, in which many "hardliners" held important posts and which was considered to be even more "conservative" than the Nixon administration, entered the U.S. political scene.

In order to protect U.S. "global interests," recover the American "leadership role" in the West and turn the tide in its global rivalry with the Soviet Union, this administration made checking the Soviet expansion the key to its foreign policy. Believing that "the invasion of Afghanistan was simply a new indication that Moscow wanted to expand its empire at every opportunity" (Footnote -- LE FIGARO, 27 October 1980, report on Reagan speech) and that the Soviet Union's ultimate aim was to rule the world, the administration declared that the United States would no longer tolerate the Soviet Union's expansionist policy.

Reagan and the principal members of his administration repeatedly declared that in order to check Soviet expansionism, the United States had to start by greatly increasing its military power, which required rapid stimulation of the economy. They cried out in alarm that Soviet military power "had already become a global force fully capable of supporting an imperialist foreign policy" and that "the next few years will be a period of great danger." (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 9 January 1981, report on Haig speech to Senate committee) Coining the slogan of "seeking peace through strength," they declared that the United States had to rearm and gain a position of strength; otherwise "weak defenses and indecisive leadership might embolden our adversaries." (Footnote -- LE FIGARO, 27 October 1980, report on Reagan speech) Accordingly, Secretary Haig declared that "recovering economic and military power" was the keystone of U.S. foreign policy.

Faced with grave Soviet challenges throughout the world, the Reagan administration also felt that to deal effectively with these challenges, "the United States could not act alone" but that "this could be accomplished only in close cooperation with other countries, especially those of major strategic importance." (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 2 October 1981 report on U.S. Under Secretary Buckley's testimony before House committee) Accordingly, the administration indicated a wish to join forces with its allies and friends to resist the Soviets.

Reagan's harder line toward the Soviet Union naturally did not mean an end to "detente" with the Soviets. He believed that the Soviet Union intended to take advantage of its military might to achieve an advantage in unstable situations, especially in the developing part of the world, that "it has become bolder in supporting violent change" and that, as a result, the United States had to "set up a barrier against aggression" and "oppose the Soviet Union in order to protect freedom." At the same time, however, the United States should avoid direct collision with the Soviets and should instead "take steps that encourage the Soviet Union to exercise restraint," "arrive at agreements that accord with the legitimate interests of both sides" and "seek cooperation with the Soviet Union in order to protect humanity." (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 11 August 1981, report on Haig speech to American Bar Association) Haig said that detente was not dead but that the past methods of conducting detente policy were bankrupt. This meant that the United States still wished for "detente" with the Soviet Union but that this "detente" should not, as it has in the past, be beneficial only to the Soviets. It had to be based on "mutual benefit"; it was no a "one-way street" but a "two-way street."

While the Reagan administration stressed East-West contradictions and affirmed that "the Soviet Union is a principal focus of U.S. policy," (Footnote -- Haig speech to U.S. Newspaper Editors Association, 24 April 1981) some members of the administration showed an increasing inclination to neglect other contradictions, particularly those between North and South. They declared that "the Soviet Union is behind all of the current turmoil." (Footnote -- WALL STREET JOURNAL, 3 June 1980, report on Reagan speech) They "dealt with all major questions in terms of the U.S.-Soviet rivalry" (Footnote -- Columbia University International Developments Research Center report, "Estimate of Global Political Situation," October 1980-April 1981) and habitually "considered all crises in the framework of the East-West struggle." (Footnote -- WALL STREET JOURNAL, 2 November 1981, article "The Mood of NATO") In particular, they stressed the idea of "making the United States the center" with great tenacity. Although they cannot entirely refuse to recognize that in recent years there have been great changes in the balance of forces throughout the world, that the United States has suffered a relative decline and that to oppose Soviet power they cannot "go it alone" but will have to "act in common" with allies and friends, the United States still is a superpower, and some members of the Reagan administration still remember the "golden age of the 1950's." They declare that "the United States cannot avoid its responsibilities as leader of the Free World, because we are the only nation capable of acting as its leader," (Footnote -- AFP, 5 November 1980, report on Reagan speech) and that "our allies and friends must trust our leadership." (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 11 August 1981, report on Haig speech to American Bar Association) They emphasize that American policy "seeks to protect U.S. interests," (Footnote -- DIE WELT, 31 October 1980, report on (AILUN) talks) and they "do not concern themselves" with their allies' and friends' "current concerns but are interested only in U.S. concerns." (Footnote -- Washington POST, 16 June 1981, article by Schlesinger)

2. The performance of the Reagan administration with regard to its main task in foreign policy, that of resisting Soviet expansionism so as to protect U.S. interests, has proceeded as follows in the past year:

While making a major effort on the economy, it has striven to alter the dangerous situation of its unfavorable military balance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. For this purpose it has passed a greatly increased five-year plan for military expenditures (1982-86), appropriating a total of \$1.5 trillion, which means that, after correction for inflation, the actual annual increase in military spending will be 7 percent a year. The administration has drafted a \$180-billion 6-year strategic nuclear force plan, including production of the first 100 MX missiles and 100 B-1 bombers, early deployment of air-launched and submarine-launched cruise missiles and a major effort to improve the command, control and communications system and strategic defensive capabilities, and has also decided to produce the neutron bomb. These measures are intended to increase the U.S. nuclear deterrence of the Soviet Union.

The administration is speeding up expansion of the Navy "in order to ensure U.S. mastery of the seas"; it has decided to increase the number of military personnel by recruiting 200,000 new soldiers in the next few years; it is actively developing a Rapid Deployment Force; and it has greatly increased its reserves of petroleum and other strategic materials. All of these measures are intended as preparations for various types of conventional wars, and particularly for dealing with new local wars which the Soviet Union might start in the Third World. Its military strategy is clearly based on the idea that it should prepare for a possible nuclear war or a long conventional war and be ready to fight in several parts of the world at once. Some have declared that the Reagan administration seems to be implementing the strategic idea that the United States "is on the eve of war."

B. The administration has stepped up consultations with North America, Western Europe and Japan. When Reagan visited Mexico and Canada, he stressed that one of his "main goals was to mend fences in North America." (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 12 November 1981, report on Haig speech to House committee) U.S. leaders have held numerous bilateral talks with West European and Japanese leaders. The May 1981 NATO foreign ministers' conference, the July seven-nation summit and the October NATO defense ministers' conference were of some help in increasing understanding between the United States and its allies, and basic agreement was reached on certain major problems of resisting the Soviet Union, such as an insistence that the Soviet Union and Vietnam withdraw from Afghanistan and Cambodia, a joint warning to the Soviet Union not to invade Poland, reaffirmation of the NATO "dual agreement" on medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe, agreement that if the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force should need to be sent to the Middle East, the Western European nations would provide it with logistical support, and that if some United States units stationed in Europe had to be pulled out to support the Rapid Deployment Force, the other NATO members would take the necessary steps to replace them, an agreement on closer cooperation among the United States, British and French naval forces in the Mediterranean, and an agreement that Western Europe and Japan would provide more aid to the countries of the Middle East and the surrounding area. The United States decided to negotiate with the Soviet Union on limiting theater nuclear weapons in Europe, and Reagan proposed a "zero option" to the Soviets, in addition to which the United States did not take an uncompromising stance in the North-South negotiations. All of these were cases in which the United States took account, to a certain extent, of Western European views.

C. The Reagan administration is striving to block a Soviet move to the south and to check Soviet expansion in the Third World. On the basis of the estimate that "southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf region are the focus of contention for the foreseeable future," (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 4 March 1981, report on Weinberger speech to Senate Armed Forces Committee) the Reagan administration has striven to strengthen the anti-Soviet front in the zone from Pakistan to Turkey, and in addition to strengthening the U.S. military presence and displays of military power in this area, it has also proposed large amounts of aid and export of large amounts of weaponry to some selected key countries in the area such as Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

The Reagan administration continues to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and Vietnam and to insist that foreign invading armies must withdraw completely from Afghanistan and Cambodia, in addition to which it supports the Afghan guerrilla struggle and the anti-Vietnamese alliance in Cambodia. It is concerning itself with the security of the ASEAN nations and has repeatedly declared that if Thailand is invaded by Vietnam, the United States will carry out its past treaty obligations. In southern Africa, the Reagan administration stresses aid to the Government of Zimbabwe and is trying to pressure Cuba to withdraw its forces from Angola. At the same time, however, the United States values South Africa's immense strategic economic and geographic importance and the fact that the racist South African Government has always been politically pro-Western and anti-Soviet, and is pursuing a policy of aiding South Africa. In Latin America, in order to protect the American front, the Reagan administration is making energetic efforts to block further Soviet entry into the Americas both directly and through Cuba. On the one hand, it is attempting to cut off Soviet and Cuban arms supplies to antigovernment forces in some countries there, while on the other hand, it is increasing its assistance to the Salvadoran Government. In contrast to the Carter administration's stress on a "human rights policy," the Reagan administration is acting to improve its relations with some military governments in South America and has restored military aid to them.

D. The administration is resisting the Soviet-sponsored "peace offensive" and pointing out that the Soviet Union's aim is to "weaken the U.S. resolve to strengthen its defensive capabilities" and "to create divisions between the United States and its European partners." (Footnote -- U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, 18 May 1981, report on Haig speech) With regard to arms control negotiations, it asserts that it must first strengthen its own military power, that there must be reliable nuclear verification, and that the agreements must be equitable, and has assigned such hardliners as Eugene Rostow, Edward Rowny and Paul Nitze to the negotiations. On the other hand, however, it is keeping "channels of dialogue" open to the Soviet Union. The United States announced that as of August 1981 Reagan had already sent four or five letters to Brezhnev and that there had been more than fifty high-level encounters between the two sides. In September, Haig and Gromyko held their first meeting. At the end of November, the United States and the Soviet Union began formal talks on limiting theater nuclear weapons in Europe. Reagan has also suggested that the United States and Soviet Union reopen the strategic arms reduction negotiations early in 1982.

It is clear from the foregoing that the Reagan administration's policy toward the Soviet Union essentially is still a "carrot and stick" policy, but at present there is relatively more stress on strengthening the stick.

3. In the process of pursuing a relatively hardline policy toward the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration has been subject to constraints and interference from a number of objective and subjective factors, in addition to which it cannot deal correctly with pressures and influences from several quarters. It has made several policy errors in dealing with the Western alliance and Third World nations, has damaged its relations with these countries and has increased the difficulty of coordinating anti-Soviet activity. As a result, even though it has been in office for a year, it still seems to lack a consistent foreign policy, and "on the most important world problems, it still lacks a thoroughly thought-out policy." (Footnote -- New York TIMES, 26 October 1981, article by Lewis) Haig has stated that the conduct of U.S. foreign policy must have three characteristics: first, it must be consistent, i.e., "an effective policy cannot be based solely on immediate needs and be subject to constant correction"; second, it must demonstrate that the United States is reliable; third, "it must show balance between dealing with individual problems and developing an overall policy," and "we must seek balance in choosing problems for solution, in assigning them priorities and in our understanding of the interrelationships among individual questions and the relationship of each question to our broader policy goals." (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 9 January 1981, report on Haig speech to Senate committee) But in the past year, most of the Reagan administration's foreign policy practice has in fact shown U.S. inconsistency, has made people suspect that it is unreliable and has given the impression that it lacks balance in dealing with the relationships between individual problems and in distinguishing the priorities of various problems.

A. Haig said that "U.S. foreign policy cannot be successful when based on a weak economy," (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 9 January 1981, report on Haig speech to Senate committee) but in economics, the Reagan policy "is facing an extremely severe time." Shortly after he took office, the U.S. economy entered a new recession. In October 1981, U.S. industrial production dropped 1.5 percent, the largest drop in 16 years. The number of unemployed reached 8.5 million, the highest level since 1939. The jobless rate was 8 percent, and, according to an estimate by Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, it may increase to 9 percent in the first half of 1982; even Reagan himself could not avoid stating publicly that "things will be rather hard." (Footnote -- U.S. ICA, 10 November 1981, report on Reagan press conference)

In finance, the tax cut originally planned by the Reagan administration was rather large, amounting to \$285 billion in the next 3 years, but the expected cuts in expenditures will amount to only \$140 billion over the next 3 years. Initially the Reagan administration hoped that a tax cut would stimulate investment and production, resulting in a real increase in revenues, but it is not clear when this will occur, and at present the new recession is likely to decrease revenues, creating larger deficits. Government agencies estimate that the fiscal 1982 deficit will be \$98 billion, the 1983 deficit \$125 billion and the 1984 deficit \$146 billion.

Under these circumstances, if military expenditures are not cut, the only way to decrease deficits is to decrease the number of Federal employees and cut social services, which will produce more domestic dissatisfaction and increase social unrest. In September 1981, 250,000 workers staged a demonstration in Washington in opposition to the government's cuts in social service expenditures. In November, the National Council of the 15-million-member AFL-CIO declared war on Reagan's economic policies, and Lane Kirkland, head of this largest U.S. labor union federation, called on union members to do everything to defeat Reagan supporters in the 1982 elections.

The administration had declared that it would balance the budget by fiscal year 1984, but some time ago it had to indicate that it had abandoned the goal. Not long after it declared the tax cut, there was internal sentiment in favor of increasing taxes. Even the Office of Management and Budget head, David Stockman, who had actively participated in drafting the Reagan administration's "economic recovery program," said privately that he had no faith in relying solely on a tax cut to increase production and employment; he even called the tax cut program he had drafted a "Trojan horse benefiting the rich." He is said to have advocated a tax increase but was opposed by Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, who believed that "if we proposed to increase taxes a few months after decreasing them, we would be repeating the embarrassing retreats for which Reagan had ridiculed Carter." (Footnote -- INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 9 November 1981, article by New York TIMES reporter Weissman) It must be particularly pointed out that even though the Reagan administration has repeatedly emphasized that it wants to increase military spending, to deal with the great domestic budget difficulties it will have to decide to cut \$13 billion from the original military expansion plan over the next three years. In November 1981 the House of Representatives rejected the Reagan administration's request for a further decrease of \$4 billion in domestic spending, and many Republican congressmen voted against the measure. This indicated that a change had taken place in Reagan's relations with Congress, and that it would be much more difficult for him to get his budget proposals accepted in the future. According to analyses by U.S. periodicals, because the entire House of Representatives is up for reelection in 1982, some Republican representatives are unwilling to keep cutting social expenditures unless the military budget is reduced. It appears that if the U.S. financial situation worsens further, domestic demands to decrease military expenditures will intensify. According to the U.S. magazine BUSINESS WEEK, the administration may soon be compelled to cut \$100 billion from its original \$1.5-trillion 5-year rearmament plan.

B. The division and conflict in the Cabinet regarding how to check the Soviet Union and how to deal with other forces in the world has intensified the chaotic situation in the administration's foreign policy.

Those currently in power in U.S. politics are the so-called "conservatives." In general terms, they advocate a hard line against the Soviet Union. Some of them believe that in order to unify various forces for a joint policy toward the Soviet Union, when arranging its relations with its allies and friends the United States must be more careful and restrained. These are the so-called "moderate conservatives." Another group favor "making the United States the center" and take a commanding attitude in dealing with other Western countries and the Third World. These are the so-called "extreme conservatives." The "extreme conservatives" condemn the European countries as cowards who would "rather be Red than dead" and declare that "if the United States takes a firm attitude, the Western European nations will ultimately follow it." They insist that the United States should move with the current of history and avoid the obstruction of revolutionary ideas in Third World countries, claiming that this approach "has gravely harmed" U.S. national interests and has caused pro-U.S. governments to be overthrown and anti-U.S. "totalitarian dictatorships" to come to power, so that "it must be abandoned." The Reagan administration is a mixture of these two conservative groups.

Although American "liberals" are not now in power, their influence cannot be ignored. They primarily criticize the Reagan administration for an "excessively hardline" policy toward the Soviet Union and for an "excessively large" defense buildup plan. They say that the United States "must hold talks, as soon as possible and keep talking" with the Soviet Union. If the Reagan administration's economic recovery program is unsuccessful and U.S. domestic contradictions sharpen further, the liberals' prestige and drawing power will increase further.

These splits at the presidential level with regard to foreign policy and strategy, taken together with contradictions between the government and the Congress, the "pluralism" within the administration's foreign policy bodies and the pressure exerted on the administration and the Congress by various interest groups through various channels, generally have made the Reagan administration proceed slowly and contradictorily on foreign policy. The White House, the State Department and the Defense Department speak with different voices, which inevitably results in "embarrassing corrections." One U.S. newspaper has said that in some important foreign policy matters, people hear "a lot of annoying, contradictory talk that is harmful to America itself." (Footnote -- New York TIMES, 26 October 1981, article by Lewis)

C. The considerable contradictions between the United States and its Western European allies (and, to a different degree, with Japan as well) are also an important factor constraining the Reagan administration's foreign policy. There is extremely great pressure in some Western European countries for the United States to begin serious negotiations with the Soviet Union on arms reductions at an early date, and pacifist sentiment is on the rise among certain segments of the population. NATO's request that the member states increase their military expenditures by at least 3 percent per year is difficult for most of the countries to carry out. It still remains to be seen whether the new generation of U.S. medium-range ballistic missiles will be able to be deployed in Western Europe on schedule. The United States request for stricter controls on technology exports to the Soviet Union is unlikely to become a reality. Some European countries complain that the Reagan administration is concerned primarily with the threat from the East and has not given sufficient attention to how to deal with the needs of the South. Some European countries differ with the United States regarding the Middle East, Central America and Third World economic development.

These various divisions between the United States and Western European allies result from different circumstances and interests and are inseparably connected with certain errors made by the United States. For example, although Western Europe is currently in a severe economic recession, the United States is urging that the Western European NATO members follow their decision to increase military spending by at least 3 percent a year, while it itself continues the policy of high interest rates which is causing great distress in Europe. West German Chancellor Schmidt stated clearly that since the record U.S. interest rates have harmed the West Germany economy, the United States should not expect West Germany to keep pace with the United States in increasing military expenditures. French President Mitterrand also warned: "People cannot both wish for NATO to have greater political and military unity and at the same time be satisfied with each party's determining its own economic attitude." (Footnote - New York TIMES, 8 August 1981, editorial) Moreover, many Europeans have a "double worry" about U.S. "nuclear protection": "They worry both that Washington might use nuclear weapons to protect Europe, destroying it in the process, and they also worry that Washington might fail to use nuclear weapons out of a fear of endangering U.S. territory, thus abandoning Europe to the Russians." (Footnote - New York TIMES, 12 July 1981, article by Gelb) The recent development of antinuclear sentiment among some of the Western European population is connected with this "double worry." A statement of Reagan's that the use of nuclear weapons in warfare would not necessarily lead to a general nuclear war was published just as this sentiment was on the rise, causing Europeans to suspect even more that Washington intended to wage a small-scale limited nuclear war in Europe. This not only "provided Moscow with excellent ammunition" but also increased the difficulties of Western European governments. Italian Prime Minister Spadolini tactfully said: "We hope that those in high office in the United States will consider the political and psychological situation of the NATO countries." Furthermore, the United States wants the European allies to "control" East-West trade, and it particularly opposes the Western European countries' transfer of sophisticated technology to the Soviet Union in exchange for natural gas, but the Reagan administration itself lifted the grain embargo against the Soviet Union. A French spokesman said that if the United States requested that France stop transferring technology to the Soviet Union, France would bring up the question of U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union. When Willy Brandt, head of the West German Social Democratic Party, was told that the United States had claimed that West German purchases of natural gas from the Soviet Union would be a factor in Western European insecurity, he retorted: "If I

remember correctly, an important piece of recent news regarding trade with the Soviet Union was that the United States had sold more grain to the Soviets than originally agreed upon." (Footnote - New York TIMES, 21 June 1981, report on statements by Brandt and others at Bonn conference) The London ECONOMIST also asked: Since the Reagan government had given in so easily to the U.S. farmers, how could it expect to convince the oil-thirsty Western European countries not to sell the Soviet Union a gas pipeline in return for the Soviet Union's natural gas, and how could it block other industrial countries' advanced technology from being sold to the Russians? (Footnote -- London ECONOMIST, 2-8 May 1981, editorial "For a Bushel of Grain")

D. The Reagan administration's policy toward the Third World clearly expresses the U.S. superpower essence. Not only does it ignore the legitimate demands of the Third World countries and fail to realize fully the importance and critical necessity of satisfying these demands, but it generally refuses and opposes them.

In the Middle East, after the Reagan administration took office it initially tried to advocate Israel's and the Arab countries' "points in common" in opposing the Soviet Union in order to dilute and moderate the Arab-Israeli conflict. But when Haig visited the Mideast in April 1981 the leaders of Jordan and Saudi Arabia made it clear that to the Arab countries, the main danger is from a U.S.-supported Israel, and to stabilize the Middle East situation it is first necessary to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. Under these circumstances, the Reagan administration had to change its tune to the effect that establishing a "strategic consensus" in opposition to the Soviets and in the Middle East and solving the Arab-Israeli conflict were "mutually complementary" and equally important. After Egyptian President as-Sadat was assassinated in October 1981, the United States became increasingly concerned over future developments in the Middle East and indicated that it was going to give top priority to the Palestinian question. Even though the administration has gradually "ended its vacillation" in the Middle East, it still has not abandoned its basic attitude of partiality to and connivance with Israel. Recently Israel has been even more arrogant than usual, outrageously bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor and continuously attacking southern Lebanon, which has brought it universal, strong international condemnation, but the United States continues to act as protector and advocate of Israel's aggressive behavior, has engaged in "strategic cooperation" with it and has given it more advanced weapons. At one time the administration expressed interest in Saudi Arabia's eight-point plan for solving the Mideast question. People thought that the United States was at last beginning to seek for and support a more realistic, more reasonable new approach to solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. But when the Begin clique put pressure on the United States, the U.S. Government drew back and said that the Saudi proposals "were not adequate as a peace program." Reagan, Haig and others have repeatedly stressed that the "most important problem" that the United States has faced is the Soviet threat to the Middle East and that "the United States' greatest interest in the Middle East is to protect the area from falling under Soviet domination." (Footnote -- INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 16 October 1981, report on Reagan speech) But if the United States only strengthens its military presence in the Middle East and does not change its political approach and its willingness to sacrifice the interests of the Arab peoples, it will only get itself into greater difficulties with some of its friends in the Middle East. In a certain sense, the assassination of As-Sadat was the result of the U.S.' incorrect policy in the Middle East. If the Reagan administration continues to act in this manner in the Middle East, it will play into the Soviet Union's hands. Jordan's King Husayn has stated that the reason the Soviet Union has influence in the Middle East is U.S. support for Israel.

In southern Africa, the Reagan administration keeps saying that it opposes South Africa's racist policies, but on the other hand it also declares that it wants to "preserve neutrality" between the racist South African Government and South African blacks, and between the racist South African Government and the black African countries. In theoretical terms this is self-contradictory, and in practice it is connivance masquerading as neutrality.

The Reagan administration also claims that it does not wish to harm the South African Government in order to "gain favor elsewhere." In reality, in order to gain favor with the South African Government, it ruthlessly harms its relations with the black African countries and peoples. The administration has repeatedly declared that "while seeking a resolution in Namibia, we should take steps to end the stationing of Cuban troops in Namibia's neighbor Angola." (Footnote -- New York TIMES, 30 August 1981, article by Gwertzman) Of course, many African countries also wish to ask Cuba to withdraw from Angola, but Namibia is not independent and South African troops have repeatedly been stationed in the area of Namibia's northern border and occasionally have invaded Angola from there, giving the Soviet Union a pretext for telling the Cuban army to stay on in Angola.

In Central America, while opposing interference by the Soviet Union and Cuba in the affairs of other countries, the Reagan administration also opposes the indigenous national democratic movements and does everything possible to block changes in the countries in the area which are not in accord with U.S. wishes. The peoples of the various Central American countries oppose interference not only by the Soviet Union and Cuba but also by the other superpower. Some of the U.S. actions in El Salvador have produced rather strong displeasure not only in the Third World but in some Western European countries as well.

As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR pointed out, "In the Middle East, southern Africa and Central America, the changes in the Reagan policy have moved the United States out of the main current of global views and of its allies' views, because most countries and most people sympathize with the Arabs of the Middle East, the blacks of southern Africa and the farm laborers of Central America." (Footnote -- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 9 November 1981, article by Hodges)

In North-South relations, the Third World countries are demanding with increasing urgency that their state of dependency on the developed countries be ended and that a more equitable and rational international economic order be established so as to speed up the development of their national economies. This is an irresistible Third World national liberation movement which, following their achievement of political independence, has developed into a new stage of struggle for economic independence. In this respect, too, the Reagan administration is going against the tide. Reagan advocated "less reliance on bureaucratic aid and more reliance on the magic of the market" to the Third World and extolled "the superiority of the market mechanism." But the leaders of the Third World have asked: When the markets are controlled by a small number of multinational corporations based in the developed countries, "how can the market mechanism be beneficial to the developing countries?" The Reagan administration has also repeatedly urged the Third World nations to attract foreign investment, which requires "improving private investment and associated technology transfer environment," and "eliminating their restraints on foreign investment," and has even suggested that the multinational corporations' enterprises in Third World countries should "enjoy equal treatment with the national enterprises, or, in other words, be treated on a par with these enterprises and with the local investors." In reality this is asking the Third World countries to stop moving forward on the road of economic independence and to turn back. The Reagan administration also has stated that the current international economic system is "something to be proud of" and that "unjust people" are "making groundless accusations." This thoroughly reflects the U.S. clear-cut stand in support of the old international economic order. The Reagan administration has persistently taken a negative, reserved attitude toward holding global talks on the North-South question. At the October 1981 summit in Cancun, Reagan did not absolutely oppose holding such talks, but he persisted in calling for achievement in his "four main understandings" first, that is, there were four preconditions.

At the Law of the Sea Conference, regarding the question of exploitation of the sea bottom, which the Third World nations are deeply concerned with, the Reagan administration retreated from the initial U.S. position and, in defiance of the ardent wishes of the majority of participants, stubbornly blocked final passage of a Law of the Sea. It must be said that on the question of North-South relations, the United States is currently one of the most unyielding of the developed countries.

The Reagan administration has repeatedly expressed its desire to strengthen Sino-American relations and has declared that "this is a fundamental, strategic matter" which is "of overriding importance for maintaining the stability of the international situation and preserving world peace." But it persists in trying to implement the "Taiwan Relations Act," which is seriously at variance with international law and the "Communiqué on Establishment of U.S.-Chinese Relations," and in reality it still wishes to maintain a situation of "one China, one Taiwan." Now, at the very time when the Chinese Government and people are making immense efforts to reach a peaceful solution of the question of Taiwan's return to the mother country, the Reagan administration is indicating that it wants to continue selling weapons to Taiwan. This open interference in Chinese internal politics and deliberate attempt to harm the great cause of peaceful unification of China has brought Sino-American relations to the brink of deterioration.

The Third World has a huge population and rich resources and is on the first line of resistance to the Soviet Union's move south. It is becoming increasingly important in international economic and political life and in the maintenance of world peace. Haig has declared that the United States will "strive to establish just and responsible new relations with the Third World," (Footnote -- TIME, 16 March 1981, report on Haig speech) and has made this one of the four basic points which the Reagan foreign policy aims to accomplish. But in the past year many of the Reagan administration's policies and actions toward the Third World have been greatly at variance with this objective or even have run completely counter to it. Even President Mitterrand has said that "It is entirely true that overall U.S. policy lacks concern for the Third World." (Footnote -- AFP, 10 September 1981, report on Mitterrand speech to BBC reporters) In reality, it is more than a lack of concern: The administration is not moving with the tides of history, but is placing itself in opposition to the Third World on a number of major international political and economic questions; this is the fatal flaw in the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

Just before the end of 1981, the U.S. columnist James Reston wrote in the New York TIMES that if the Reagan administration were able to get "the true views" of its allies and friends, Reagan would "recognize that the political crises he has encountered abroad and the economic crisis he has encountered at home will not soon end but are just beginning" (Footnote -- New York TIMES, 8 November 1981, article by James Reston) and that the objective situation is extremely grave. On the other hand, another U.S. columnist, Hodges, writing in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, said that the unfavorable tendencies in U.S. foreign policy are not unavoidable, that one of the key points is whether it adopts a correct policy toward its allies and actively seeks to improve relations with the Third World. (Footnote -- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, 29 October 1981, article by Hodges) People are waiting to see whether or not Reagan will be able to face reality and correct his policies that are out of accord with the times, as certain U.S. columnists suggest.

SOVIET WORLD VIEW TERMED 'PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE'

HK180818 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 82 p 7

[Article by Fang Xuan [2455 5503]: "Why Does the Soviet Union Exaggerate the Gravity of the International Situation"]

[Text] Moscow has been exerting itself in exaggerating the gravity of the international situation in the past 2 months, as if a nuclear war was going to break out at any moment. Brezhnev said at the beginning of February: "The situation has never been so grave since the end of World War II." CPSU International Information Department chief Zamyatin similarly clamored in Helsinki in February that since the end of World War II, "international relations have never reached such a serious state as they have now." At the same time, the Soviet press has had a lot to say about the current grave situation, even babbling that mankind is in danger of nuclear catastrophe. Rarely has Moscow described the international situation as so grave, and this is something worth close analysis.

It is a fact that the world situation is becoming ever more turbulent, rather than easing, due to the competition for global hegemony between the two superpowers -- the Soviet Union and the United States -- and their vigorous arms race. However, both of them face almost insurmountable political, military and economic difficulties. They certainly cannot launch a war, especially a nuclear war, to suit their whim. The Soviet Union's alarmist talk is evidently not uttered out of its concern for world peace, but for some ulterior motive.

The Soviet Union now acknowledges that it has already "attained strategic military parity" with the United States. This is the result of the Soviet Union's many years of arms expansion and war preparation. In fact, the Soviet Union already holds superiority in conventional manpower and medium-range nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has been very worried by the fact that the Reagan administration, since it came to power, has made big efforts to reverse the tide and regain American superiority. For this reason, the Soviet Union has exerted itself to take advantage of the pacifist movement that has emerged in Western Europe and the United States and people's fear of nuclear war, and has had a lot to say about the gravity of the situation and the possibility of nuclear catastrophe, in an attempt to create public opinion, put pressure on the United States and force the United States to slow down the arms race, facilitating the Soviet Union's preservation of the military superiority it has already achieved.

These Soviet moves are also aimed at sowing discord between the United States and Western Europe and isolating the United States, to further benefit Soviet penetration into Western Europe. Since last year the Soviet Union has latched onto Reagan's speeches announcing that the United States had decided to produce the neutron bomb and also on the possibility of fighting a limited nuclear war in Europe to attack U.S. attempts to turn Europe into a testing ground for the neutron bomb and chemical weapons and stir up anti-American feelings in Western Europe. The Soviet Union is currently frightening Western Europe by vigorously publicizing the possibility of nuclear war in an attempt to block the deployment of U.S. Pershing II medium-range ballistic missiles in West European countries and the increase of military spending by those countries, and to sow discord in the strategic alliance between Western Europe and the United States, so as to make U.S. strategic deployments aimed at checking the Soviet Union suffer a setback and, at the same time, to make Western Europe, under the Soviet military threat and the lure of economic benefit, gradually take a neutralist position between the United States and the Soviet Union. The moment this aim is accomplished, it will become very advantageous for the Soviet Union to consolidate its rule over Eastern Europe and push to control Western Europe.

Another aim of this Soviet propaganda offensive is to strike at those in the U.S. ruling group who advocate a tough policy toward the Soviet Union and seduce certain people who advocate continued "detente" and trade with the Soviet Union, weaken the U.S. impetus in expanding its armaments and war preparation and try hard to drag the United States back into the circle of "detente" and disarmament drawn by the Soviet Union. The recent Soviet statements on the centenary of the birth of Roosevelt accused the U.S. Government of displaying "adventurism and an aggressive nature" in its foreign policy, "thus step by step going against the principles of Soviet-U.S. relations deemed by Roosevelt to be essential for preserving a stable peace on our planet." They demanded that Reagan practice the "principle of realism," like Roosevelt. This actually meant demanding that the United States respect the U.S. and Soviet spheres of influence defined in the Roosevelt era, and hinting that the Soviet Union would not go beyond the bounds of its sphere, so as to shake U.S. resolve to check the Soviet Union.

Soviet propaganda on the gravity of the international situation is also aimed at forcing the Soviet people to make further sacrifices for the sake of expanding armaments and war preparation. The Soviet Union has had successive bad harvests in recent years and is beset with economic difficulties. The Soviet authorities have to pay an exorbitant price on the Afghan battlefields and also to provide large sums of "aid" to Vietnam, Cuba and Poland. At the same time they also have to take up the U.S. challenge in the arms race. According to estimates, the increase in Soviet military spending this year will remain at around 5 percent, and moreover, expenditures for developing various types of weapons will exceed those of the United States. These enormous expenditures will, without a doubt, have a further serious effect on the Soviet people's standard of living. The clamor about the gravity of the international situation is evidently also aimed at dealing with the Soviet people's dissatisfaction; it is an attempt to shut their mouths, and allow them to use ideology to explain the inability to improve the standard of living.

However, the facts of international politics since the war have shown that one or two superpowers certainly cannot manipulate the course of world events by relying on their economic and military power. It can be predicted that the Soviet-U.S. arms race will continue, with no efforts spared, and their struggle for world hegemony will heat up still more. However, at the same time the struggle of peace-loving peoples throughout the world to oppose hegemony and preserve peace will accordingly also develop still more. Before the eyes of the peoples of various countries who understand Soviet hegemonism ever more clearly, the Soviet Union puts on a show of loving peace and vainly attempts to cheat people by exaggerating the gravity of the international situation, so as to consolidate its military superiority and weaken its opponents, but this, too, can only be a futile trick.

RENMIN RIBAO HITS SOVIET VERBAL ATTACK ON ASEAN

HK161451 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Tong Chang [6639 2490]: "Neutrality and Hegemonism"]

[Text] Recently the Soviet magazine AZIYA I AFRIKA SEGODNYA carried an article attacking the ASEAN countries, saying that: "They have increasingly departed from the principle of adopting a neutral foreign policy" and that they have already become "participants in the anti-Vietnamese movement." This has fully revealed the hegemonist features and tone of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet hegemonists always adopt an antagonistic attitude toward the medium-sized and small countries that adhere to the principles of neutrality and nonalliance. In the eyes of the Moscow authorities, a country cannot be regarded as neutral unless it obediently follows their directions. Otherwise, the country will be regarded as adopting an "anti-Soviet" attitude and as a country that "serves the imperialists." The reason why the ASEAN countries are deeply hated by the Soviet Union lies simply in their adherence to the UN General Assembly's resolution on the Kampuchean problem and in their opposition to the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists' penetration and aggression in that area. Will they not be regarded as neutral unless they recognize the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and tolerate the big and small hegemonists' activities and pursuing hegemony in Indochina and Southeast Asia? Soviet verbal attacks on the ASEAN countries precisely prove that the ASEAN countries are adhering to their policies of peace and neutrality. At the same time it also shows that the Soviet hegemonists have made up their minds to force the ASEAN countries to give up their just stand so as to facilitate the Soviet and Vietnamese big and small hegemonists' aggression and expansion. This, of course, is only wishful thinking.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'STRANGE' BREZHNEV BIRTHDAY GIFT

HK130438 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by He Li [0149 4539]: "Strange Gifts"]

[Text] Moscow recently organized quite a unique exhibition by publicly displaying the presents received by Brezhnev on his 75th birthday. Displayed in the exhibition were souvenirs and words of praise and congratulations from "all levels" within the Soviet Union, as well as obsequious "masterpieces" from Vietnam, Cuba and other such vassal states. There was, indeed, a fanciful and abundant array of presents.

However, what interested people most was not this superb collection of exhibits, but a strange birthday gift that did not make it into the exhibition: an essay published in a special issue of the Leningrad literary magazine AURORA to mark Brezhnev's 75th birthday.

This satirical piece, entitled "Jubilee Speech," was dedicated to a fictitious "outstanding writer." It showed nothing but hatred for the "writer." It said that "anyone having written so many books would have been in a grave long ago." "However, here he is, sitting in front of men, rosy-checked and plump. It is hard to believe that he will die...but I do not think I will have to wait too long." We all know who this "writer" is supposed to be. Everybody knows that Brezhnev is called a "great writer." This is not only because he is the author of such highly acclaimed works as "Little Land," "Virgin Land" and so forth, but also, as head of the Soviet party, government and army, the achievements in his official career can also be said to be his compositions. A Western observer pointed out that "this essay seems to criticize Brezhnev quite openly."

It is a strange thing to exhibit a person's birthday gifts. It is even stranger to wish a person "Happy Birthday" by means of an insinuating essay. This phenomenon affords us one glimpse of the power struggle inside the Kremlin, which is growing fiercer day by day, and gives us much food for thought.

I. 18 Mar 82

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

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DPRK CRITICISM OF 'TEAM SPIRIT' EXERCISES CITED

SK141027 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] According to the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and head of the Presidium of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Central Committee, speaking at a mass rally held in Pyongyang on 9 March, demanded that U.S. and South Korean authorities promptly discontinue "Team Spirit 1982," a large-scale military exercise being staged in South Korea. She said that the exercise, in which the northern side of Korea is the targeted enemy, runs completely contrary to the stand of the northern side and the aspirations of the entire Korean people.

In this connection, a meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held on 9 March at Panmunjom. At the meeting, which was requested by the Korean-Chinese side of the MAC, Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, who is the chief MAC member for the Korean-Chinese side, said that the military exercise the U.S. and South Korean authorities are conducting in South Korea is not only an outrageous violation of the Korean armistice agreement, but also a grave challenge to peace in Korea and peaceful reunification of the country.

JAPANESE RESPONSE ON SOFTBALL INVITATION NOTED

OW171642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese Softball Association (JSA) said it was unacceptable that the International Softball Federation (ISF) recognized the "flag" and "anthem" of Taiwan which was contrary to the resolution of the International Olympic Committee in regard to the representation of China in the sports organization, the Japanese KYODO news agency reported Monday. However, the KYODO report said that JSA would decide whether to attend the fifth world women's softball championship only after scrupulously studying the major matters about the games.

It was reported that the "telex invitation" in English that JSA received was sent by the Chinese Taipei Softball Association from Los Angeles of the United States on March 13. KYODO termed such a form "extremely extraordinary". The cable said that the championship would be held "in Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China." On March 14 JSA received another cable from ISF Secretary General Porter alleging that "the mentioned 'Republic of China' in the telex" was inadvertently included by the organizing committee and should be disregarded.

PRC, JAPAN REACH AGREEMENT ON OIL TECHNOLOGY

OW020501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0443 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 (KYODO) -- Nippon Steel Corp said Tuesday that it has reached agreement with China's Ministry of Petroleum Industry to extend technical assistance in making parts of offshore drilling units. Formal signing of the agreement is expected in March, Nippon Steel said.

Under the agreement, Nippon Steel will help China make a jacket, equipment to protect an offshore oil field from waves, at the Chengbei oil field, located in the west of Bohai Bay. The construction cost was not disclosed.

With this project as a starter, China reportedly hopes to build offshore oil facilities itself for other oil fields on continental shelves.

REASONS GIVEN FOR DELAY IN SRV THIRD 5-YEAR PLAN

OW041255 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Article [baif]: "Why Has Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan Not Been Determined?"]

[Text] The question of formulating Vietnam's 1981-85 plan, its Third 5-Year Plan, should have been raised at the late 1980 SRV National Assembly session, which, however, made no mention of the plan. Vietnam later disclosed that it would work out its Third 5-Year Plan at the Fifth VCP Congress scheduled for late 1981. However, late last year, the VCP suddenly announced the postponement of the Fifth VCP Congress until March 1982. The formulation of Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan has thus been postponed again and again.

Then, what are the reasons behind the repeated postponement of the plan? Vietnam pinned much hope on its Second 5-Year Plan, whose success would serve as a basis for its Third 5-Year Plan. However, facts prove that Vietnam's Second 5-Year Plan was a complete failure, with many of the economic sectors' achievements far below the planned target. The set grain target was 21 million tons, but only 14 million tons were produced. The projected GNP increase was 15 percent, but the 1979 GNP increase was only 2.3 percent. The situation in 1980 was even worse: national income dropped 4 percent and the value of the gross industrial output was down 10 percent compared with 1979. The battered Vietnamese economy has further deteriorated. Budget deficits have kept increasing. Vietnam's indebtedness is growing; its state treasury is nearly empty.

Vietnam had hoped to formulate a grandiose Third 5-Year Plan based on the expected success of its Second 5-Year Plan, which, unfortunately, proved to be a total failure. Vietnam's failure in its Second 5-Year Plan has seriously affected the formulation of its Third 5-Year Plan and confused the Vietnamese authorities in their preparations for that plan, which is one of the reasons for its delay.

Another important reason is that Vietnam could not ascertain the level of Soviet assistance. The Vietnamese authorities have made the Vietnamese economy largely dependent on the Soviet Union, which, unfortunately, has suffered repeated crop failures. Consequently, the Soviet economy has developed slowly. Saddled with the Afghan burden, the Soviet Union is itself in hot water, unable to shoulder another burden dumped on it by the shattered Vietnamese economy.

Nguyen Lam, chairman of the Vietnamese State Planning Commission, has said that the Soviet Union informed Vietnam that Soviet economic assistance for its Third 5-Year Plan would decrease 40 percent compared with its Second 5-Year Plan. In addition, beginning from 1981, the cost of the Soviet fuel supply to Vietnam has increased 1.5 times. The Soviet grain supply to Vietnam is also dwindling: it dropped from 1.2 million tons in 1979 to 860,000 tons in 1982. The reduced Soviet aid and their failure to live up to their assistance commitment have directly affected the formulation of Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan.

In an effort to seek further Soviet assistance, Le Duan, the chieftain of the Vietnamese ruling clique, had to make three trips to Moscow last year. However, the Soviets primarily discussed their own difficulties and only agreed to help Vietnam further tap its own abundant national resources.

Another reason -- and the basic one -- for the delay in formulating Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan is the Vietnamese authorities' aggressive and expansionist policy. Vietnam's huge military expenditures -- resulting from the Vietnamese authorities' adherence to the motto: "All production for the sake of national defense" -- have gobbled up half the fund marked for economic construction.

Vietnam's continued conscription has seriously weakened its work force. Its military industrial production has consumed a large amount of fuel and raw and processed materials destined for industrial and agricultural production. The Vietnamese authorities' warlike policy has thrown the Vietnamese economy into chaos.

Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan is facing many difficulties resulting from, among other things, a lack of funds and a decreasing workforce. Vietnam's repeated delay in formulating its Third 5-Year Plan -- which the Vietnamese authorities must somehow manage to work out -- reflects the many aspects of the Vietnamese authorities' serious predicament. If the Vietnamese authorities stubbornly continue their current policy, Vietnam's Third 5-Year Plan will certainly fail, just as its Second 5-Year Plan.

CORRESPONDENTS INSPECT THAI-KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

OW161749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 16 (XINHUA correspondents Chen Boliang, Ma Sheng Rong) -- Some 100 foreign correspondents recently visited Aranyaprathet, a border area in eastern Thailand, where the situation is tense because of Vietnam's escalated war of aggression in Kampuchea.

Accompanied by the commander of the Ninth Division of the Thai frontier forces, the correspondents toured many Thai villages south of Aranyaprathet which have been subjected to Vietnam's artillery firing.

In the village of Ban Kak Sabaeng, which is separated from Kampuchea by a river, a villager, Sawad, said that on Jan. 31 Vietnamese shells hit his house, destroying his grain store and killing his two sons. Seven other persons were seriously injured during that attack.

The commander told the correspondents that from late January to mid-February, 302 Vietnamese shells had hit the villages of Ban Kak Sabaeng and Ban Saen Suk, killing many people and destroying much property. Thai frontier guards reportedly fired back in retaliation.

Frequently attacked by Vietnamese aggressors, residents in a few villages along the Thai border south of Aranyaprathet have retreated. But villagers in other regions have remained on their homeland. Many young men with guns were seen defending the Thai border along [as received], and frontier forces were seen on roads.

In one village, households have dug trenches in preparation for resisting the Vietnamese aggression. One villager said: "Of course it is dangerous here, but it is our home; it is our territory. We are not willing to leave."

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and military leaders have ordered the Thai Armed Forces to intensify their strength in Aranyaprathet. Tanks, armored cars and other heavy weapons have been sent there. U.S.-made "Red Eye" ground-to-air missiles have also been deployed there.

When asked whether Thailand could deal with a large-scale Vietnamese invasion, the accompanying commander said: "Thailand's strength is strong enough to deal with Vietnam's aggression. All our armymen and frontiersmen will never retreat, and they will defend their sacred territory until the last blood just like their forefathers."

AFGHAN PARTY CONFERENCE ENDS 'UNEXPECTEDLY'

OW171715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA) -- The congress of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) of Afghanistan, which opened in Kabul Sunday, ended unexpectedly Monday, according to reports from that city. It was reported that only about half of the elected delegates attended the congress, and they covered the agenda in only about 30 hours. Normally, the congress lasts for seven days.

This was the first congress since the Soviet military intervention in December 1979. The party was founded in 1965.

One reason for the brevity of the congress reportedly is the differences between Karmal's Parcham (Flag) faction and the Khalq (People) faction of the late President Hafizullah Amin. Representatives of the late president may not have participated in the congress.

It was reported that Babrak Karmal, head of the Kabul regime and general secretary of the PDP, told the congress to get rid of "factionalism and groupism" within the party.

Karmal reported large-scale resistance in the country and urged the congress to strengthen his Kabul regime. He again pledged to continue the party's "solid and unshakable ties" with the Soviet Union.

It was reported that the Kabul regime made preparations for several months to hold a safe congress. During the 30-hour congress, Kabul was heavily guarded by armed troops and policemen, and the meeting place was kept secret. However, resistance guerrillas attacked a party office in Kabul and killed the secretary of that party committee on the day the meeting opened.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONCLUDES BANGLADESH VISIT

Meeting With Abdus Sattar

OW042016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Dacca, March 4 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar received here today the visiting Chinese friendship delegation led by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. During their conversation, the host and guests reviewed the existing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and peoples. President Sattar briefed the guests how his government and people are doing their best in implementing the development programmes set forth by the late President Ziaur Rahman.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on Feb. 28 for a seven-day goodwill visit. After its arrival the delegation called on Speaker of Parliament Mirza Golam Hafiz, who is also president of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman and Foreign Minister Shamsul Haz on separate occasions.

Remarks on Departure

OW061614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Dacca, March 6 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese friendship delegation led by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, left here for home today after a seven-day visit to Bangladesh. Talking to newsmen at Dacca airport upon his departure, Wang Bingnan said that during its stay here the Chinese delegation was received by President Abdus Sattar and called on Parliament Speaker and President of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society Mirza Golam Hafiz; Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman; and other high-ranking officials. "This shows the Bangladesh leaders valued friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries," he said. He also expressed confidence that the ties would grow stronger in the interest of peace in the region.

The delegation arrived here on Feb. 28 from Pakistan.

EUROPE SAID 'SKEPTICAL' OF USSR MISSILE PROPOSAL

OW180835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- West European countries are sceptical about the Soviet proposal for a unilateral freeze on missile deployment in Europe. They see in it a fresh effort to maintain Soviet military superiority.

West Germany, in an official statement issued Wednesday after a Cabinet meeting, dismissed the Soviet offer as a means "to maintain the imbalance existing in this area to the benefit of the Soviet Union". The Soviet proposal "also aims to prevent the deployment of American weapons in Europe", the statement said. The statement reiterated Bonn's commitment to U.S. President Reagan's "zero option" formula dropping U.S. plans to deploy Cruise and Pershing II missiles in exchange of the removal of Soviet SS-20 missiles.

In London, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday the Soviet proposal does nothing to lessen the Soviet nuclear superiority over the West. Though it freezes the total superiority of the Soviet Union in these fearsome nuclear weapons, Soviet missiles deployed on the eastern side of the Urals could also strike targets in Western Europe, she noted.

In Brussels, a Belgian Government spokesman said Brezhnev's proposal would leave intact the threat to Western Europe because the West now has no counterpart to the Soviet SS-20 missiles that have been already deployed.

Italian Foreign Ministry officials Thursday pointed out the proposed Soviet measures lack substantial significance if one considers the fact that the Russians have already deployed 300 SS-20 missiles, while NATO is only about to start its modernization plan. The sources also called attention to Soviet missiles deployed beyond the Urals that could reach European targets.

AP reported from Moscow that Western diplomats noticed in Brezhnev's proposal a warning about possible Soviet "retaliatory steps" if the West goes ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles. The Soviet unilateral freeze proposal was "more of a threat than a concession," the report quoted a diplomat as saying.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS CONTINUE VISIT

Meeting With Yao Yilin

OW131327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 13 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Yao Yilin today met with a British parliamentary delegation led by Edward Du Cann, chairman of the Conservatives' 1922 Committee, and Arthur Bottomley, Labour member of the House of Commons.

They had a lively and meaningful discussion on furthering economic cooperation and trade between China and Britain. Vice-Premier Yao also answered the visitors' questions. Present were Hao Deqing, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Xing Yimin, deputy secretary general of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and British Ambassador to China Sir Percy Cradock.

The British parliamentarians visited the Capital Iron and Steel Company earlier today.

Peng Chong at Banquet

OW141610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 14 (XINHUA) -- Edward Du Cann, leader of the British parliamentary delegation and chairman of the Conservatives' 1922 Committee, gave a banquet here this evening. Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress was among the guests. The British parliamentary delegation will leave here tomorrow for Xian, Nanjing and Shanghai before going home.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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HAIG CITED ON CENTRAL AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN AID

OW180621 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1708 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA) -- New York -- U.S. Secretary of State Haig met with Canadian, Mexican, Venezuelan and Colombian foreign ministers in New York on 14 and 15 March to discuss the question of providing economic and technical aid to countries in the Central American and Caribbean region. The joint communique issued after the meeting said that the foreign ministers endorsed the plan to aid the Caribbean region recently put forward by U.S. President Reagan.

The plan to aid the Central American and Caribbean region was unanimously decided upon by the Mexican, Venezuelan, Canadian and American foreign ministers in July last year at a meeting in Nassau. The United States attempted to formulate such an aid plan to check the Soviet and Cuban influence in this region. President Reagan proposed in February this year that the United States give an additional \$350 million in economic aid to this region during the current fiscal year, thus increasing total U.S. aid to the region for this year to more than \$800 million. The foreign ministers of these four countries also announced at this meeting the measures their own governments are prepared to take regarding aid.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig announced at a press conference that, in his talks with Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, he set forth five U.S. Government proposals for settling the U.S. dispute with Nicaragua. Haig said that the key to settling the differences between the United States and Nicaragua lies in Nicaragua's effort to cease supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas. He pointed out. The turmoil in El Salvador is a problem of a global nature because "Russian weapons are being used in the Western Hemisphere." He said that the United States would use "political, economic and security" means to force the Soviet Union and Cuba to stop giving further aid to the Salvadoran antigovernment forces.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW PERUVIAN AMBASSADOR

OW180752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua met here this morning with Juan Alayza Rospigliosi, new ambassador of the Republic of Peru to China.

PERUVIAN RULING PARTY DELEGATION TO VISIT

OW141708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, March 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of Peru's ruling party, the Popular Action Party, left here today to visit China at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. The 12-member delegation is headed by the party's Vice Secretary General and Vice President of the Senate (Gaston Acurio).

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Xu Huang gave a dinner March 12 in honor of the delegation. The Popular Action Party's secretary general and Peru's Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella attended the dinner.

CONSTITUTION REVISION COMMITTEE ENDS 2D SESSION

OW180533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA) -- The second plenary session of the committee for the revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China ended this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People. It decided that the "draft revision of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China (for discussion)" should be further revised by the secretariat of the constitution revision committee on the basis of the suggestions discussed during the session.

Vice Chairman Peng Zhen of the constitution revision committee presided over the session. He said: The committee's 2d plenary session went through group discussions between 9 and 16 March, during which the committee members discussed the draft revision of the constitution (for discussion) article by article and made suggestions about it. Many suggestions on the revision were also made by members of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, who held a discussion on the draft revision (for discussion) after the 22d session of the committee had ended. In the meantime, suggestions on the revision were also received from members of the CPPCC National Committee's Standing Committee, responsible persons of the various departments of the party Central Committee and state organs and responsible persons of the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the central government. According to the constitution revision committee, many suggestions were very good and the committee plans to give full consideration to, and adopt them in the process of future revisions.

Peng Zhen said: Every member of the constitution revision committee is of the opinion that the draft revision of the constitution (for discussion), prepared by the committee's secretariat, should serve as the basis for a further revision by the secretariat in accordance with the proposals made by the session and by people of various departments. When this is done, it will be submitted for discussion and revision by the 3d plenary session of the constitution revision committee.

AFP REPORTS FU HAO NAMED DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

OW180532 Hong Kong AFP in English 0502 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Mar (AFP) -- Former Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao, who recently returned to Beijing, has been named deputy foreign minister, it was announced here today. The government spokesman who announced Mr Fu's appointment did not specify his geographical area of responsibility. But diplomatic sources said he was in charge of Asian issues, a sector previously assigned to Deputy Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, 72, who may retire soon. Mr Fu, an expert on Asian issues and Indochina in particular, was still at his post today, however. A career diplomat, Mr Fu, 66, served as ambassador in Hanoi from 1974 to 1977 and ambassador in Tokyo from 1977 to early 1982. He was a deputy foreign minister from 1972 to 1974.

HONQI ON KEEPING VETERAN COMRADES IN TOP POSTS

HK180152 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] CHINA WILL ALWAYS NEED AS A MAINSTAY IN ITS TOP POSTS "TENS OF ELDERLY, HEALTHY VETERANS WHO ARE OUTSTANDING IN THEIR INSIGHT AND ENJOY WORLDWIDE PRESTIGE." THIS WAS THE VIEW EXPRESSED YESTERDAY IN THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE INFLUENTIAL HONGQI (RED FLAG) MAGAZINE, IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO CHINA'S LEADERSHIP. [passage published in boldface]

RED FLAG, the theoretical publication of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, also says that reform of the country's vast bureaucracy is a matter of life and death for the nation and the party.

The magazine quotes Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, 77, as saying that streamlining of the bureaucracy is a revolution against inefficiency and bloated overstaffing.

RED FLAG warns that the new revolution is bound to clash with the personal interest of some individuals who will try to block it. "But we should proceed with unwavering determination," it declares. "Despite the complications and difficulties, we are certain of our success. First of all, because the strong presence of many devoted veteran comrades today provides us with the best support we need. Backed by their valuable experience, wisdom and prestige, we have chosen this advantageous moment to launch the revolution, and feel assured of our victory," the magazine says.

"These veteran comrades know better than anyone else that the continuity of revolutionary cause depends upon the success of administrative reform and the succession of the aged cadres by the young. They deem it their duty to help carry out this reform and then pass on their responsibilities to the younger comrades who are politically reliable and competent so they can honourably retire."

It then refers to the need for "tens of veteran yet healthy comrades" to stay on at the top as a mainstay, both in the party and the state.

Reform of the bureaucracy has been made the No 1 task this year. This important decision has the whole-hearted support of the entire party, the armed forces and the people of China, the HONGQI said. The editorial listed the three most important tasks the party has tackled since the memorable October of 1976: the smashing of the gang of four, the success of the third plenum of the party's eleventh Central Committee, and the further success of the sixth plenum of the party's eleventh Central Committee.

Now, the editorial pointed out, the reform of the administrative structure including a fundamental improvement of the cadre (personnel) system, is the fourth major task the party faces. The fourth task, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, is itself a revolution. This revolution against inefficiency has to be waged thoroughly, otherwise the bureaucracy reasserts itself. Where opposition occurred, "we should not...be handicapped by overcautious indecision," the editorial said.

The main contents of this revolution, according to HONGQI, are:

1. A thorough trimming of departments to bring a higher sense of responsibility and efficiency in the administration.
2. A fundamental reform of the cadre system and abolition of the life-tenure system of leading cadres. Aged cadres would be retired either completely or retained as "second-line" advisers. This would mean promoting a large number of young or middle-aged cadres to leading posts, dependent on their integrity and ability.
3. A training system for cadres to give them experience of managing domestic and foreign economic relations.
4. Changing the overcentralism, which has caused inefficiency and mismanagement. Enterprises and agencies would be given power to manage their own operations.

LIU SHAOQI QUOTED ON CORRECTING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK180307 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Sun Changjiang [1327 7022 3068]: "An Important Aspect of Correcting the Party Work Style — Reading 'Eliminate the Leadership Style Characterized by Empty Talk'"]

[Text] Since the party's third plenary session, the party Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that opposing bureaucracy is an important political task of our party.

In the summer of 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphasized: "It is a big problem that bureaucracy exists extensively in the political life of our party and country. Its main manifestations and harmful effects are: standing high above the masses, abusing one's power, cutting oneself off from the masses, keeping up appearances, indulging in empty talk, having ossified minds, sticking to conventions, creating overstaffed organizations and superfluous staff, being dilatory in doing things, having low efficiency, shirking responsibility, breaking one's word, creating redtape, shifting responsibility onto others, putting on bureaucratic airs, constantly scolding others, taking revenge, suppressing democracy, deceiving one's superiors and deluding one's subordinates, being imperious and despotic, practicing favoritism, resorting to bribery, perverting justice for a bribe and so forth." Comrade Xiaoping has regarded "indulging in empty talk" as one of the manifestations of bureaucracy. Other manifestations of bureaucracy are actually connected with the leadership work style characterized by empty talk. While our party is attaching importance to the task of combating bureaucracy, it touches our hearts to study again Comrade Liu Shaoqi's "Eliminate the Leadership Style Characterized by Empty Talk."

Comrade Shaoqi pointed out: Our party's higher and intermediate leading organs and leading comrades should modestly examine their work and leadership style and give up the practice of indulging in empty talk, because all these are the main obstructions to the work at this time. The first characteristic of persons who pursue the work and leadership style characterized by empty talk is that they regard the general task and strategy put forth by the central authorities as "amitabha" of the Buddhist scripture. After reciting it sincerely a thousand times, they still know nothing about the relations between the areas and departments they lead and the general strategy and the way to implement and utilize the strategy in light of their specific conditions. The second characteristic is that they unwarrantedly scold those comrades who do not favor their work and leadership style. "Apart from repeatedly scolding these comrades for being 'opportunist,' they can say nothing about the whys and wherefores of the matter. They scold people for being 'opportunist,' but the old problems have not been solved and the new ones will recur." Comrade Shaoqi pointed out incisively: This kind of work and leadership style has turned something which is lively and vivacious into something lifeless and stagnant. What is more serious is that "some comrades who are lively and active will become persons who seem to have lost their soul and prospects after being scolded and unfairly treated by these empty talkers." Just think. If the cause of our party is in such a wretched state, can we begin to talk about combating power and vitality? Comrade Shaoqi expressed the above ideas 45 years ago to deal with the mistakes of the party organizations in North China. However, when we read his article today, we can still discern the light of truth of this article.

Experience has taught us that those comrades who are accustomed to this kind of work and leadership style characterized by empty talk are not aware that they are ruining the party's cause. Just as Stalin pointed out, most of them were "honest persons who are fond of talking nonsense" and they were also "honest persons who lack the ability to carry out leadership and organizational work." This problem easily reminds people of Stalin's most vivid and truthful description. He said: "When we remove from office those who are fond of talking nonsense and who cut themselves off from practical work, they will spread their hands and ask perplexedly, 'why were we dismissed from our posts? Have we not done all the necessary work? Have we not called a meeting of members of the shock brigade? Have we not announced the slogans of the party and government at the meeting of the members of shock brigade? Have we not elected all members of the Political Bureau into the honorary presidium? (The whole room rocking with laughter) Have we not sent a message of greetings to Comrade Stalin? -- What do you expect us to do? (The whole room roaring with laughter)" ("Selected Works of Stalin," vol 2, p 347)

Although the above vivid description by Stalin caused the "whole room to rock and everyone to roar with laughter," it was a truth rather than a joke. Over a certain period of time in the past, were we not familiar with this kind of work and leadership style? We followed the same pattern of convening various kinds of activities' meetings and repeated the slogans without any explanation (or with a casual explanation). We also "unanimously" elected a presidium which had been officially appointed and concentrated our efforts to write those stereotyped messages of greetings...in a certain period of time, this kind of leadership art was praised and appreciated by some people!

However, if we regard as ridiculous this kind of leadership style characterized by empty talk and the bad habit of bragging and the stupid act of incompetent leaders, we will oversimplify the matter. The existence of this kind of work and leadership style has its own historical cause. This not only reflects the problem of work style of some leading cadres, but is also summed up in certain distorted historical experiences. Over a certain period in the past, some people believed that it was good to indulge in empty talk, because first, empty talk might pander to the tastes of some superiors who were fond of this habit. Those who were accustomed to "brave words" without real significance would not be happy if they heard different tunes. Second, these superiors might be forced to submit to their subordinates who did not agree with what they were doing. (Actually, compulsion would never result in convincing them). They might label them as "opportunist." This was the simplest way of doing things. Third, some might use empty talk to cover up their ignorance and laziness. By pursuing this kind of work and leadership style, it was unnecessary for them to study the spirit of the instructions issued by the higher authorities and the actual conditions of their own areas and departments, let alone take any measures to implement these instructions. Did these leaders need to have any knowledge or make any efforts in their work? Fourth, the most important thing was that this kind of leadership style characterized by empty talk could reduce anxiety and avoid risk. Since what they uttered was empty talk, there was no need for it to have any specific content. Therefore, once a "campaign" came, they could easily say in their self-criticism: "Our leading work was based on other people's experience we indiscriminately copied. Not a single word was ours. So we are not responsible for anything we have said."

Of course, the political conditions which gave rise to all this are antiquated. Under the condition that the political life was entirely abnormal, the practice of "engaging in empty talk" might sometimes be used as a special method for resisting an erroneous line. However, under the present-day conditions, we should never tolerate this kind of work style which harms our party's cause.

History has made a stride forward and conditions have changed. However, the vestiges of the old society which are left over in people's minds cannot be eliminated overnight. Even if the old influence has been eliminated, the new work style characterized by empty talk will recur. Today, the practice of eliminating the leadership work style characterized by empty talk is still an important aspect of our efforts to correct the party work style and overcome bureaucracy. Comrade Shaoqi said: "If we neglect and turn a blind eye to the special conditions of various localities, all good resolutions will become empty talk." He called on our party's leading cadres to proceed from a specific reality and carry out conscientious investigation to implement the party's resolutions in their localities and departments, rather than copy them word for word. We should concentrate our efforts to study the resolutions and documents of the party and be perfectly familiar with the present situation and the strategy and task of the party. After a penetrating analysis, Comrade Shaoqi said that those who reiterated again and again that the new strategy must be supported and scolded people by using the new strategy actually did not truly know the new strategy. They usually "adopted a bureaucratic attitude characterized by empty talk to deal with the party's resolution." It is absolutely necessary that we heighten our vigilance against the above attitude toward the party's resolutions, which Comrade Shaoqi exposed, because it does exist.

To eliminate the leadership work style characterized by empty talk, Comrade Shaoqi demanded that leading cadres learn modestly and "avoid teaching people a lesson and guiding them before they are absolutely clear about the problem." Under the present conditions, Comrade Shaoqi's call is of particular importance.

We are now facing a number of new problems and we should conscientiously learn many things. A person's knowledge is not conferred by his position. To acquire knowledge, we should study. If we refuse to study, we will not have the right to express an opinion and exercise leadership. Comrade Shaoqi also proposed that the higher level issue fewer instructions and orders to the lower level. The higher level should adopt the methods of raising more proposals and suggestions and discussing them with each other. The higher level should not scold the lower one and should avoid randomly calling people "opportunist." Instead, the higher level should provide the lower level with more help. Comrade Shaoqi's proposals are still applicable today. Furthermore, due to the fact that our party has become a ruling party, it should pay more attention to these proposals. In other words, with power entrusted by the party and the people in hand, we should pay more attention to carrying out our leadership work on the basis of truth and objective law, rather than on the basis of authority. We should carry out our leadership work on the basis of democratic centralism, rather than on the basis of the patriarchal system. Only by correcting the leadership style and reforming and improving the cadre system and letting the masses become the masters of their own affairs so that they can truly and effectively exercise their supervisory power can we thoroughly eliminate the leadership style characterized by empty talk. Otherwise, if the situation of overlapping administrative organs, superfluous staff, irrational systems and unclear division of responsibility remains unchanged, our efforts to "eliminate the style of empty talk" will become mere lip service.

At present our party is carrying out the work of opposing bureaucracy and reforming the superstructure. This is a basic guarantee for solving the above problem. The style characterized by empty talk has made our cause lifeless. This is a thing that our people will never tolerate. Our party's fine work style is characterized by less empty talk, more work, solid work and quiet, hard efforts. Since the third plenary session, and the sixth plenary session in particular, we have found out more and more clearly that this kind of fine tradition and work style are being restored and developed. Our cause will certainly become more vigorous and prosperous.

ZHOU ENLAI'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED FRONT CITED

HK171507 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Carry Out United Front Work Well During the New Historical Period"]

[Text] Since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee, the party has made strenuous efforts to bring order out of chaos and implement the policy of united front work. In the past 2 years, the democratic parties have developed rather quickly and carried out their work actively. They are playing an increasingly more remarkable role in the four modernizations.

Summing up the experience of party building in the preceding 18 years, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in his article "Introducing 'The Communist'" published in October 1938: "The united front, armed struggle and party building are the CCP's three 'magic weapons,' its three principal magic weapons for defeating the enemy in the Chinese revolution." We won major victories in the protracted struggle during the democratic revolution by relying on these three magic weapons. Do we still need the magic weapon of the united front during the new historical period when we are building a powerful, modern socialist state? The answer is affirmative. The reason is that our task during the new historical period is to work for the cause of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. This task can be accomplished only when the party unites with and leads the people of the whole country in fighting together. It definitely won't work without the magic weapon of the united front.

As a matter of fact, there will be increasingly more objectives for the united front in a considerably long period of time to come and the scope of united front work will continue to expand.

The united front was advanced by Comrade Mao Zedong and was the first principal magic weapon for the victory of the Chinese revolution. However, it was Comrade Zhou Enlai who made the greatest contribution toward establishing, consolidating and developing the revolutionary united front under the party's leadership in practical struggle during the period of the Chinese democratic revolution and the period of socialist revolution and construction which covered a few decades. Comrade Zhou Enlai had proved himself to be the first model in carrying out united front work since the founding of our party. He had won over, united with and educated groups of nonparty personages to work for the cause of our party and the cause of the Chinese revolution. He enjoyed high prestige among friends at home and abroad, doing credit to the party. When our party committed mistakes and suffered setbacks in struggle, it was because of Comrade Zhou Enlai's lofty image that many friends understood and forgave many of our mistakes and had greater sympathy with and confidence in our party. All his life, Comrade Zhou Enlai made huge contributions to the united front during the Chinese revolution. The splendid image and spiritual force he left behind will live forever. All party members and all comrades engaged in united front work should actively follow Comrade Zhou Enlai's example.

What should we learn from him?

First, we should learn his breadth and boldness of vision and his firm belief that the proletariat will certainly emancipate mankind as a whole.

It was stated in the "Communist Manifesto" that in the revolution the proletariat would lose only its chains but would win the whole world. Marx said that only by emancipating mankind as a whole could the proletariat finally emancipate itself. It was precisely because our Comrade Zhou Enlai had this Marxist breadth and boldness of vision and applied it to united front work and all other practical work carried out by him that he had the courage to go to places where the conditions were the most dangerous, the toughest and the most complicated, to hold his ground without fear of danger and never to waver or hesitate during the arduous and tortuous struggles in the Chinese revolution. It was also because Comrade Zhou Enlai had this Marxist breadth and boldness of vision that he could constantly maintain his lofty ideal and political integrity under all complicated circumstances and magnanimously stand on the high plane of emancipating mankind as a whole and try to win over, unite with and transform all people who could be won over. By so doing, he fully demonstrated the spiritual strength of a great proletarian revolutionary ideologically, politically and morally.

Second, we should learn Comrade Zhou Enlai's democratic spirit of treating others as equals.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was always a hero of indomitable spirit in the face of any formidable enemy. He never put on lofty airs to the people and all friends of the people. He always treated others as equals, systematically giving them guidance and helping them make progress while discussing problems with them, so that they would not feel the slightest reluctance to accept his guidance. He knew very well that one could not acquire knowledge and experience by just taking leadership. Therefore, he always oriented himself to the masses, made friends extensively with them and made progress by drawing on their wisdom through constant and close contact and frank conversations with them. At the same time, he enthusiastically helped friends and encouraged them to make progress. For this reason, he could avoid being ossified ideologically and was always brimming with vigor which enabled him to make progress continuously until his last breath.

Third, we should learn Comrade Zhou Enlai's revolutionary style of readily taking up arms for a just cause.

Comrade Zhou Enlai had the courage not only to assume the most difficult tasks in the revolutionary struggles but also to uphold justice in handling problems of right and wrong within the revolutionary ranks.

He courageously upheld what was correct; he courageously made self-criticism when he make a mistake; he courageously helped others when others made mistakes; he courageously spoke out from a sense of justice when others had been wronged; he courageously assumed responsibility when problems arose in the sphere of work under his leadership, thus preserving the enthusiasm of the cadres. All these things showed his revolutionary style of readily taking up arms for a just cause. Of course, he said certain things against his conscience during the "Great Cultural Revolution." However, all comrades of the party deeply understand that Comrade Zhou Enlai rendered valuable services in defending the party and the people under the extremely complicated and special conditions at that time!

Fourth, we should learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai his lofty morals of being strict with oneself.

Comrade Zhou Enlai was always aware of his shortcomings so that he was very strict with himself. Learn, work and remodel youself as long as you live -- this was what he had always said and done. Comrades of the whole party should take this as their motto. He paid attention to earnestly practicing what he preached. He was also strict with the comrades at his side. He worked diligently day and night for many years and never slackened his effotts even when he was seriously ill. His spirit will be remembered forever by comrades of the whole party, by his bosom friends who have worked in cooperation with the party for a long time, and by the people of the whole country. Many foreign friends were also deeply moved by his spirit.

The above several points are far from being the sum of what we should learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai. His work on the united front has provided us with enough very rich content for us to study all our lives.

Comrade Zhou Enlai left us more 6 years ago. His huge contributions to the united front and his spirit, moral character and work style will be immortal. Comrades of the whole party and all comrades engaged in united front work should learn from him. Our comrades doing united front work today are successors to the party's united front initiated and meticulously developed by Comrade Zhou Enlai and others. We should live up to the expectations of our forebears. During the new historical period we should have full confidence in doing united front work well and devote ourselves to this work in order to ensure that our cause will continue to win new victories.

ACTIVITY, EXPANSION OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES NOTED

HK171434 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 82 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Mu Yang [4476 2254] and Zhang Lianxing [1728 6647 5281]: "Democratic Parties Recruit New Members"]

[Text] Various democratic parties in our country have recruited 17,700 new members in the past 2 years. They have reestablished many local organizations and set up many new ones. They are vigorously carrying out their work and social activities.

Since the 3d plenary session of its 11th Central Committee, the CCP has adopted a series of major policies to bring order out of chaos and implement united front work, thereby fully affirming the status of and the role played by the democratic parties in the state's political life. It has also actively supported the democratic parties in participating in the four modernizations, bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and opposing hegemonism. The democratic parties and the masses with whom they have maintained close links also take the four modernizations as their central task and are vigorously carrying out their work and social activities in light of their characteristics, thereby creating a situation of vigor and liveliness.

After setting forth their work, the democratic parties have independently developed their organizations. Owing to the influence of leftist errors and the "decade-long catastrophe," for many years they did not recruit new members. In addition, some of them had their memberships reduced because of natural depletion and other factors.

After making efforts to recruit new members over the past 2 years, the memberships of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the China Zhi Gong Dang, the Jiusan Society and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League have reached an all-time high since the founding of the PRC. The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Guomindang has recruited 3,477 new members, the China Democratic League 4,121, the China Democratic National Constitution Association 2,680, and the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party 2,068. The memberships of these four parties are close to their previous highs.

Among the new members recruited by the democratic parties, many are scientists, professors, artists, senior engineers, famous doctors, model laborers, advanced workers, special-grade teachers, noted personages, and people's deputies and CPPCC committee members at various levels. The children of many noted personages have also joined the democratic parties. For example, the children of Zhang Taiyan and Yang Zingfo are members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Guomindang.

The overwhelming majority of the new members recruited by the democratic parties in the past 2 years are about 50 years old. For example the average age of the old members of the Jiusan Society is 65, but 70 percent of the new members are below 55. The Chengdu comprehensive branch for medical and public health work of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party took an active part in antiflood and relief work last year. Nine of its 26 members have been rated model laborers and advanced workers and commended. Seven of them are new members.

In light of the conditions of their work, the democratic parties have reestablished or set up some local organizations, strengthened their work at the basic level and extended the scope of their activities. The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Guomindang has done much work in arousing social forces to run schools, thereby receiving favorable comments in society.

Many local organizations of the Chinese Democratic League, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and the Jiusan Society have helped cultural, educational, medical and public health workers improve their professional proficiency by holding meetings and seminars. They also have made suggestions on improving education, publishing work and public health. The local organizations and members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce have set up collective enterprises and rendered economic consultation service. The China Zhi Gong Dang and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League have done a great deal of work in uniting with returned Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots in the mainland to accomplish the four modernizations. The members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Guomindang, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League and other democratic parties have also made a great contribution toward bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and realizing the peaceful reunification of the country.

COMMENTATOR STRESSES TREE-PLANTING DRIVE

HK160915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Let Everyone Paint a Green Scroll"]

[Text] The spring breeze of March has brought a golden season for tree planting. And the nationwide voluntary tree-planting drive is being vigorously promoted from the south to the north on our divine land!

Who does not wish to live in a fully shaded environment? Who does not wish to see our homeland covered with luxuriant grasslands and forests? The nationwide voluntary tree-planting drive is an effective step toward expanding the area covered by forests in our country, maintaining the ecological balance, changing our country's landscape and improving our environment. It is a real act of our people to show their love toward the homeland and to build the country. It is a good deed which will bring benefit to the present and future generations. Moreover, it is a part of the important content of the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Let everyone join the ranks of tree-planters and make our homeland green; this is our mother country's call to all her children. When you learn that ours is a country with one of the smallest forest areas in the world, you will be surprised to find how out of keeping this fact is with our country's position in the world. When you are informed that the long Chang Jiang has become one of the four rivers in the world with the highest silt content, you will be deeply worried over the serious soil erosion and the destruction of ecological balance. When you hear that the desert which engulfs fertile grasslands is expanding southeastward from the northwestern part of the country, you will realize the necessity of stopping such a situation from being aggravated. As the masters of the country, we should take up our responsibility, and get moving to change the present situation in which forestry fails to meet the needs of the modernization construction and the people's livelihood.

Afforestation means bringing benefit to the people. The forestry which benefits the whole people calls for the participation of the whole people. When he was still alive, Comrade Zhou Enlai demanded all responsible comrades who were working in all organs ranging from central government to local units, except those who were old or ill, to take the lead in planting trees every year. He stated that such practices should become a habit and appropriate regulations should be set. Last year the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress adopted the resolution on launching the voluntary tree-planting drive, which stipulated that every able-bodied citizen must voluntarily plant three to five trees a year and take full responsibility for growing and fostering them; those who outstandingly fulfill the target will be awarded, while those who fail to fulfill this obligation without reason will be punished. Now that the specific regulations have been laid down, it is, first of all, necessary for all leading comrades to take the lead if we really want the tree-planting drive to be turned into a spontaneous action on the part of the masses, and for it to score good results. The weekend general cleanup is a good example. When our leading comrades truly paid respect to and participated actively and conscientiously in the drive, the masses, being fully mobilized, would take part in these activities with unprecedented enthusiasm.

As the saying goes, "It takes 10 years to grow trees." In general, it takes 10-odd years or several decades for a seedling to grow into a huge tree. In order to promote tree planting and afforestation well, which is a long-term task of fundamental importance, we have to give full play to our indomitable fighting spirit, and carry out the work in a properly guided, well organized and planned way with special attention concentrated on key points. Being an armchair strategist is useless, and only planting without fostering is not enough either. We must stress real effect and take good care of every planted seedling so as to make it survive. If we can keep on promoting such activities year after year in a down-to-earth manner, there will be more and more trees growing on our homeland and the vast territory of China will surely be covered with immense and lush forests. With 800 million people engaged in this drive, 3 trees per person a year will mean a total of 2.4 billion trees a year in the whole country; and 5 trees per person a year will mean a total of 4 billion trees.

It is easy to fell a tree whereas it is hard to grow one. Why did no forests emerge although many trees were planted in some places for years in the past? One of the principal reasons is that "trees planted by 10 people were usually felled by a single person." The masses' initiative in voluntarily planting trees can hardly be fostered as long as we still take a laissez-faire attitude toward the malpractice of denudation. We must educate and punish those denuders, according to the law teach them to respect the fruits of others' labor, to lay down their axes and saws and take up hoes and spades. We should push them to join the ranks of tree-planters so as to make our homeland green.

One of our people's main virtues is the tradition of benefiting posterity. Let us think nothing of hardship, plant more trees for our homeland and leave more benefits to posterity.

OFFICIAL ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON TREE PLANTING

OW151450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- This year is the first year of the development of the nationwide campaign for obligatory [yi wu 5030 0523] tree planting in China. On the eve of Arbor Day, a XINHUA reporter called on the responsible person of the committee in charge of the work of covering the country with greenery under the CCP Central Committee on how to develop the nationwide campaign for obligatory tree planting.

Question: Why is it necessary to develop the nationwide campaign for obligatory tree planting?

Answer: The Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted the "resolution on the development of the nationwide campaign for obligatory tree planting" on 13 December 1981. The State Council again promulgated the "measures for putting into effect the nationwide campaign for obligatory tree planting" on 28 February this year. This decision is of great significance. At present, the afforested area in China is small, and the percentage of the country's afforested land remains low. The situation of soil erosion and ecological imbalance is becoming more and more serious. In order to reverse the trend, we must adopt effective measures and vigorously develop forestry. This is a project of vital and lasting importance of the state and the nation. To mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the country to carry out obligatory tree planting is precisely one of the important measures in promoting the entire project of tree planting and afforestation and in accelerating the process of covering the motherland with greenery. Of greater significance is the fact that obligatory tree planting by every citizen will help the broad masses of people foster the lofty virtue that everyone is responsible for covering the country with greenery and dutybound in cherishing and protecting forests. Therefore, obligatory tree planting is also something important in promoting communist behavioral beauty and socialist spiritual civilization.

Question: What is meant by obligatory tree planting?

Answer: To our understanding, obligatory tree planting is a duty required by law, without monetary compensation, to serve the state and the people. Both obligatory tree planting and planned afforestation are a part of the work of growing forests and covering the country with greenery. But, there is a difference in policy. First, just as the military service that all the young people old enough must perform, obligatory tree planting is a duty required by law of all citizens of prescribed ages. Naturally, this does not mean that we can resort to coercion and edicts or refuse to carry out the work of arousing the people ideologically.

Second, tree planting is carried out without monetary remuneration. No remuneration will be paid to any person who has planted three to five trees or carried out the manual labor as specified in covering the country with greenery. Those workers who have participated in obligatory tree planting activities will not be given overtime pay, and peasants who have done the same will not be given work credits or other remuneration.

Question: Why must all the people participate in tree planting? Why should there be a campaign?

Answer: Forests have many benefits. Forestry is an undertaking for the public good. It is directly connected with every citizen. Although everyone does not necessarily own a tree or trees, everybody can share the various benefits offered by forests. For example, when people enter a forest or walk in a park with trees around, they feel the fresh air and are quiet, relaxed and happy. This is because the forest is playing the role of absorbing carbon dioxide and producing oxygen, of filtering dust and insulating sound and of disinfecting and killing germs.

It is precisely because of the fact that to plant trees and grow forests is of benefit to everyone that all the people must be mobilized to plant trees. In addition, China is a country with few forests. If all the people are not mobilized to plant trees, it would be difficult to achieve the goal of covering the country with greenery. We must suit our measures to local conditions, emphasize actual results, carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner and resolutely avoid the practice of formalism and of "demanding uniformity in everything."

Question: What are the requirements for participants in obligatory tree planting?

Answer: The NPC "resolution" stipulates: In areas with favorable conditions, all PRC citizens who have reached the age of 11, with the exception of the old, weak, sick and disabled, shall annually plant 3 to 5 trees each or do the same amount of labor in growing, managing and protecting saplings or in fulfilling other greening tasks, in line with local conditions. The "implementation measures" more specifically provide for: All PRC citizens, "males from 11 to 60 and females from 11 to 55, with the exception of those who have lost their ability to work, should undertake obligatory tree-planting tasks." This provision also includes children and teenagers from 11 to 17. This is conducive to bringing into play the role of large numbers of primary and middle school students as a new force in tree planting and to enabling them to cultivate from childhood a good habit of cherishing and protecting trees. In giving them tasks consideration should be given to their physique and actual conditions, and arrangements should be made for them to do what they can. Those who really cannot fulfill their tasks should not be punished. As for male citizens over 60 and female citizens over 55, they should be welcome to plant trees if their physical condition permits and they volunteer. Then, proper arrangements should be made for them. The old, weak, sick and disabled who support obligatory tree planting by making suggestions or money contributions should be respected and praised by society.

Question: Who will own the trees obligatorily planted? How should the question of funds for this purpose be solved?

Answer: The title of the trees planted on state-owned lands through voluntary labor [yi wu lao dong 5030 0523 0525 0520] belongs to the units that manage or administer such lands; the title to the trees planted through voluntary labor on lands which no definite units manage or administer belongs to the units or departments designated by local governments. The title to the trees obligatorily planted on a collective's land belongs to the collective. In special circumstances, if an agreement or contract is signed, the question of title should be handled in accordance with the terms of the agreement or contract. People's government at or above county level should issue a certificate of title to forests to the owner-units in order to effectively guarantee their legitimate rights and interests.

There must be some necessary expenses for the obligatory tree-planting campaign. But such expenses must be reasonable and no money should be wasted. It is primarily necessary to carry forward the patriotic spirit and to rely on localities and units to solve the question of funds through their own efforts. The question of funds for growing saplings and for the management and protection of trees should generally be solved by units that own such trees. As for units that, with bigger greening tasks, have funding difficulties and are really unable to bear all expenses, finance departments at various levels to which those units are subordinate should solve the question of funds at their discretion. Transportation expenses for units and individuals participating in obligatory tree planting should be paid by those units themselves.

Question: What are the specific requirements for obligatory tree planting this year?

Answer: As far as the whole country is concerned, it is necessary primarily to make various preparations, including investigation, study, planning, making arrangements, growing saplings and making experiments this year.

As far as various localities are concerned, they should do so according to local conditions. When conditions are right for general or particular tree-planting, they should work as appropriate. We must avoid, in every way, arousing people to precipitate action or fighting an unprepared battle. This year it is necessary to pay attention to successfully carrying out the following measures in various localities according to conditions:

1. Various ways should be used to give wide publicity to the NPC "resolution," the State Council's "implementation measures" and the great significance of obligatory tree planting and making the country green so that the broad masses of people will have a sense of honor and responsibility for obligatory tree planting and conscientiously participate in this mass movement.
2. Plans for, and experimental projects of, obligatory tree planting must be carried out in a practical way. Each country and city must plan comprehensively for obligatory tree planting and afforestation. Locations suitable for planting trees, the plot size, the amount of work and the number of people involved, the areas of responsibility of various units and the time limit set for accomplishing various tasks must all be properly determined. All localities must organize and plan these tasks thoroughly. Efforts should be made to utilize as many nearby plots as possible, and the previous malpractices of wasting time and energy and formalism must be resolutely rectified. As emphasis will be put on some 60 large and medium-size cities and counties in the country, all provinces, prefectures and counties must determine where their main efforts will be directed, and then make their projects a success by adopting effective measures.
3. The needed saplings must be ready. During the first year of launching obligatory tree planting, places where saplings are available must mobilize the masses to make the best use of time to plant trees properly; localities and units that have a shortage of saplings must, according to their needs, consider large-scale cultivation of saplings a major task. According to requirements in their afforestation plans, all localities must make an effort to cultivate saplings in nearby areas so that purchasing saplings from faraway places -- which will affect the saplings' survival rate and will cause waste -- can be avoided.
4. The leadership over obligatory tree planting must be strengthened. Recently the State Council and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee formally set up a central greening committee, chaired by Wan Li, secretary of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council. Greening committees have also been set up in most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and are chaired by the principal leading members of the local party committees and governments. It is hoped that all prefectures and counties throughout the country will set up greening committees as soon as possible. Under the leadership of the local greening committees, forestry and horticultural departments at all levels must do a conscientious job in serving as advisers to these committees and accomplish their specific assignments properly.

Question: How is the situation of launching obligatory tree planting activities in the country? What are the prospects for the campaign?

Answer: The situation of obligatory tree planting is very encouraging throughout the country. An upsurge in which tens of millions of people are engaged in obligatory tree planting has been whipped up from south to north. In southern China, where the season suitable for planting trees comes early, afforestation activities have already begun. The leading members of the party, government and military organizations in many localities have personally led experimental projects and taken the lead in planting trees. Their leadership has spurred the development of planting trees and the entire afforestation campaign. According to incomplete statistics from Sichuan, Zhejiang, Anhui, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hunan and Henan Provinces, a total of 180 million trees had already been planted by late February.

In northern China, where the tree-planting season has not yet begun, preparations for afforestation are actively underway. We can foresee that, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the whole nation will act positively and will lose no time in doing a good job in planting trees in a down-to-earth manner. The nationwide obligatory tree-planting movement, which has just started, will certainly develop in a penetrating and sustained manner along the right lines.

BEIJING RIBAO VIEWS INCREASING PEASANTS' INCOME

HK171408 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by He Cun [4421 2625]: "We Can No Longer Rely on Raising Procurement Prices To Raise the Peasants' Income"]

[Text] Increasing the peasants' income and continuously improving people's livelihood is, undoubtedly, a major issue that the party and the state should always concern themselves with. It is also the necessary aim of socialist production. But the basic way to increase the peasants' income and improve people's livelihood lies in developing agricultural production and accumulating national wealth instead of continuously raising the procurement prices for agricultural products. This is because such price hikes will harm the interests of the peasants as well as those of the state.

We all know that prices reflect the value of commodities in terms of currency, and that prices fluctuate around the value of commodities. This is governed by the law of value. However, an excessive disparity between price and value will damage the national economy and inflict losses on all or some of the laborers. In old China, the economy languished, the market was depressed and inflation was rampant. As a result, the broad masses of laboring people suffered very much. Ours is a socialist planned economy. Therefore, we can bring into full play the superiority of the socialist planned economy and use the law of the value to serve the planned economy. Through the control of planning and the regulation of the market, the state can stabilize commodity prices at a certain level for a certain period. This not only facilitates the development of production and the gradual improvement of people's livelihood, but is also of great significance in consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and in promoting stability and unity among the people of all nationalities in our country. Therefore, it is impractical to hope to raise the peasants' income by raising procurement prices of agricultural products at a time when it is still impossible to achieve a substantial increase in the output of industry and agriculture. This is especially true at present when there is still a financial deficit in our country. Under such conditions, if we raise the procurement prices of agricultural products, we cannot help but issue more currency and increase the circulation volume of currency and the purchasing power of the community. Thus we will bring about an artificial shortage of supply in our market. If we continue to do this it will inevitably result in inflation. Then, what the peasants receive through the raising of procurement prices will be completely lost when they buy industrial commodities and there will be no increase in their real income.

Of course some people may ask: How can we reduce or eliminate the irrational "price scissors" if we do not raise the procurement prices of agricultural products? We should not regard raising the procurement prices of agricultural products as the only way to reduce or eliminate the "price scissors." Nor can we confuse the problem of reducing the "price scissors" with that of increasing the peasants' income. "Price scissors" refer to the unequal value exchange of industrial and agricultural products and the developing trends of such exchange. These "price scissors" are reflected in the prices of agricultural products being too low -- lower than their value -- and the prices of industrial products being too high, or in other words, higher than their value. This results in an unequal exchange ratio and an unequal exchange relationship between industrial and agricultural products. We do not deny that there are indeed various degrees of "price scissors" between our industrial and agricultural products, but these "price scissors" have their origin in the past.

During the more than 30 years since the founding of our nation, in order to reduce these "price scissors," the party and the government have, on the one hand, gradually raised the procurement prices of agricultural products, and on the other hand, time and again reduced the prices of industrial products, thus making the exchange ratio between industrial and agricultural products more rational and gradually reducing the "price scissors." The following is a chart showing changes in the exchange ratio between major agricultural and industrial products:

100 jin of agricultural products	Industrial products for which they could be exchanged	1950	1957	1978	Percentage increase of 1978 over 1950
wheat	kerosene (jin)	13	19	38	192.3
rice	white sugar (jin)	7	9	14	100
ginned cotton	white cloth (chi)	286	283	388	35.7
pigs	white sugar (jin)	35	48	65	85.7
eggs	kerosene (jin)	39	88	195	400

From the above chart we can see that there has been a tendency for the "price scissors" between agricultural and industrial products to get progressively smaller. This was especially so in 1979 when the party and the government greatly raised the procurement prices for 8 major agricultural and sideline products (on average by 22.1 percent, and in 1980 there was another raise of 7.1 percent). It was also in that year that the party and the government began to carry out the policy of purchasing at higher prices grain, cotton and oil in excess of the assigned quota which again raised the peasants' income by a fairly large margin. Because of the increase in production and the price hikes, in 1979 and 1980 the peasants' income increased by a total of 25.8 billion yuan, which meant a 30 yuan increase for each peasant. These large hikes in the prices of agricultural commodities were aimed at increasing the peasants' income and improving the livelihood of the 800 million peasants, thus reducing the "price scissors" between industrial and agricultural products. Nevertheless, in order to raise the peasants' income, we cannot raise the procurement prices every year or blindly raise prices regardless of the degree of development of the national economy and regardless of the need to fulfill the economic construction tasks of the nation. Increasing the procurement prices of agricultural products is not a simple problem that is only related to the peasants' income, nor a simple problem that is only related to reduction of the "price scissors." It has a direct impact on the prices of the industrial products that use agricultural products as raw materials and can therefore damage the stability of market prices, thus harming the development of industrial and agricultural production and the improvement of the people's livelihood. At the same time, it is directly related to the accumulation of funds for the economic construction of the state. Therefore, we should be very careful in raising the procurement prices and must adhere to the principle of fully taking into account the interests of the state, the collective and the individual instead of taking into account the interests of only one party.

What is the basic way to further increase the peasants' income? The basic way lies in developing commodity production and achieving an increase in both production and sales. We should mobilize, by correct policies, the socialist initiative of the masses of peasants and, under the prerequisite of ensuring the steady development of grain production, vigorously develop the diversified economy and raise agricultural labor efficiency. Over the past few years, the state has made necessary readjustment of the production relations in rural areas, put an end to the irrational practice of overcentralized management, blind directives and egalitarian distribution and developed various forms of production responsibility systems.

As a result, agricultural production has greatly increased and the peasants' income in many areas has doubled. This proves our assertion that developing production is the basic way. At the same time, we should use science and technology, adopt scientific management, vigorously open up natural resources and rationally utilize every piece of land, including cultivated land, mountains, hills, grasslands, rivers, lakes and sea areas, thus opening up new ways of developing agriculture with less investment and greater economic effect. By so doing, we will be able to do a good job of integrating the readjustment of the rural production relations with the development of the rural productive forces, promote the all-round development of agriculture and enable the masses of peasants to lead a well-to-do life.

HONGQI SEES IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY UNDER SOCIALISM

HK180833 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Mar 82 p 4

[Article taken from HONGQI No 5 by Wang Chunyuan and Chen Zheguang]

[Text] In China, families are still the basic units of society. Proper treatment of marriage and family problems will directly influence the development of society. In a socialist society, families are certainly not any less significant, nor something which can be weakened or destroyed at will, as some people believe. They constitute a social entity that must be consolidated and developed.

The idea of serving the people and socialist and communist ideology serve to popularise and improve family life. It should be noted that the disintegration of families in Western countries is not the inevitable outcome of the scientific and technological revolution, but the result of selfish interests.

Social troubles will lead to family discord which in turn will disturb the tranquility of society. Therefore, family harmony will promote social stability and unity. Good family life is a requirement of the modernization drive.

The family is the cradle of education and parents are the first teachers of their children. The intimate relation between parents and children makes family education vital. Eight or nine out of 10 youngsters who go astray have had inadequate family education.

The social significance of the marital relationship must be fully recognized. An important event in an adult life, marriage also has profound social effect. When a young couple enter into a match they will bear obligations to each other and to their parents and children as well. They will also be held responsible to the legal and moral obligations of society.

To think that marriage is only a private affair, or to separate love and responsibility, matrimony and obligation, or to pursue "purelove" is irresponsible and immoral. This is actually a reflection of the pernicious influence of the decadent "emancipation of sex" or "sexual liberation" of the bourgeoisie.

Freedom of marriage is the sacred and legal right of every citizen. The socialist system has, moreover, provided basic prerequisite for this freedom. But it does not mean one can be irresponsible to, or play fast and loose with others and society. Honest and ambitious youth must appreciate the right of the freedom of marriage and not adopt a cynical attitude toward love and marriage.

We should not take marriage as the conclusion of love. It should rather be seen as a continuation or intensification of love. As partners for life, husband and wife develop a very intimate relationship with each other which should be diligently cultivated.

In this respect, the principle of "mutual respect, mutual care, mutual trust, mutual exhortation, mutual help, mutual concession, mutual understanding and mutual consolation" between husband and wife practised by the late Premier Zhou Enlai and his spouse Comrade Deng Ying-chao is worth following.

Life, of course, is always very complicated. Conflicts are sometimes unavoidable even between very harmonious husbands and wives. Whenever a discord arises both sides must remain cool. No partner should be too impatient, provoke or increase the discord, much less lightly propose divorce which would end the marriage, break up the family, and deprive the children of the common care and education of the parents.

According to the Chinese marriage law, no divorce will be granted merely at the request of one of the marriage partners. Divorce shall be granted only after the facts have been clarified and the rights and wrongs have been ascertained. The object of enforcing the freedom of divorce is to enable husbands and wives, who can no longer continue cohabitation, to legally end a marriage which exists only in name. It is certainly not to grant legal sanction to those who are fickle in their affections, who would abandon their spouse and offspring and who would spoil the happiness of other families.

Matrimonial morality is a code of conduct which people must observe and which is guaranteed by personal faith and social opinion. In socialist China, it entails freedom of marriage, monogamy, equality of men and women, protection of the legitimate rights of women, children and old people, and the observance of family planning. This matrimonial morality is in harmony with the socialist marriage law. The only difference is that it is not endowed with the compulsory power of the state but an obligation far greater than that of the marriage law.

Socialist matrimonial morality already exercises a dominant influence in China. Yet feudalistic ideas and practices about marriage, which have been in existence for several thousand years are lingering in the minds of certain people. Capitalistic ways of life and of marriage are also eroding the thought of some people. These will not only have to be restrained by correct laws, but will also have to be corrected by social opinion. We must make use of these two weapons -- laws and public opinion to build up a healthy atmosphere of respecting socialist matrimonial morality.

DENG XIAOPING WRITES TITLE FOR CHEN GENG DIARY

OW180545 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the "Diary of Chen Geng" has been compiled by the "Zhanshi" [2069 1102] publishing house and will come off the press very soon.

This book comprises some of Comrade Chen Geng's battlefield accounts during the important historical period -- from the start of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression to the eve of the founding of new China. The "Diary of Chen Geng" represents, in itself, some very important data for studying such topics as the people's army and the people's war. It also eloquently proves how our party led the people of the whole country to strive for victory in the war against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation under the most difficult conditions. Moreover, this diary will also provide us with additional teaching material for conducting an education campaign on patriotism and revolutionary traditions at present.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has written the title for this diary.

'PENG DEHUAI'S ACCOUNT' TO GO ON SALE SOON

OW180804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 18 (XINHUA) -- "Peng Dehuai's Account" has been published by the "People's Publishing House" and will soon go on sale. The 15-chapter book recounts many major events of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese People's Republic.

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The first 12 chapters consist of the "confession" he wrote while under examination and the last three chapters are excerpts of his appeal (called the "80,000-word letter") written in 1962.

The book has appendix with his "letter to Chairman Mao" written in 1959 and notes of his talks with Chairman Mao Zedong in 1965.

Peng was a noted proletarian statesman and strategist. He led the Pingjiang uprising, joined forces with Mao Zedong and Zhu De at Jinggang Mountains, went on the Long March and commanded many famous battles in the war against Japanese aggression, war of liberation and the Korean war.

In these manuscripts, written under extremely difficult conditions, Peng recounts his past, analyzes himself and issues stern rebuttals against slanders hurled at him.

This book is a valuable document recording various events in China's contemporary history, the publishing house said.

FUSHUN PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX INAUGURATED

OW180337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 17 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Fushun Petroleum Industry General Corporation -- another integrated complex for petrochemical production in China -- was established in Fushun today with the approval of the State Council.

The general corporation is formed by integrating 5 enterprises -- Fushun No 1, No 2 and No 3 petroleum plants, Fushun municipal chemical fiber plant and Fushun municipal No 2 chemical plant. It will, under the leadership of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry and the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, practice independent accounting.

According to a rough estimate of the departments concerned, following the integration of the 5 enterprises, the state will need only to make a very small investment and initially complete 32 major technological renovations for the general corporation to become a base capable of exporting between 2.6 and 3 million dun of petroleum products each year.

The 3 oil refineries in Fushun are now able to make use of only 20,000 dun of the 260,000 dun of gases retrievable each year as chemical raw materials, burning up the rest as fuel. The waste is extensive. Following the establishment of the general corporation, they will be able to utilize all the gases with the completion of 6 renovation and construction projects to produce 17 new products, including polythene, ABS resin and food-packing wax. In addition, the No 1 and No 2 plants will be able to produce, out of these gases, 45,000 dun of propylene and 50,000 dun of acrylonitrile, which is the raw material for the production of a synthetic knitting wool called qinglun.

SONG RENQIONG MEETS WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW180241 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1430 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Summary] Beijing, 16 Mar (XINHUA) -- Song Renqiong, honorary chairman of the Chinese Volleyball Association, had an audience today with the coaches and four members of the Chinese women's volleyball team and heard a report on the training of the team, which will soon visit Peru and the United States.

"Comrade Song Renqiong said to them: 'The main purpose of this trip is to learn and train more. There is no need to think too much of winning. Today, the whole nation is learning from the women's volleyball team and the team members should work harder.'"

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Chen Xian, vice minister in charge of the State Sports and Physical Education Commission, was also present at the meeting.

"The Chinese women's volleyball team is scheduled to leave Beijing for Peru and the United States on 17 March."

CHINESE-LANGUAGE WORD PROCESSOR EXHIBITED

HK180202 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 18 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The first China-made word processor with Chinese characters went on public show at the Chinese Department of Beijing University this week and has already proved a success.

Invented by the China Electronic Equipment System Engineering Company (CEESEC) and the Sinotronic Company in Hong Kong, the processor with storage for 2,000 Chinese characters is ready for mass production.

Dr Shui-yin Lo, of the Sinotronic Company, gave a lecture at the university on the scientific principle of the processor and demonstrated how to operate it to a group of 100 professors and students of the Chinese language as well as research workers from the Language Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Li Changen, the chief engineer of the CEESEC, explained how the equipment, including both soft and hardware, was manufactured.

Chu Dexi, the well-known professor of Chinese language, who presided, tried the processor himself and told CHINA DAILY that any one who can write Chinese can use the machine.

Asked about the distinctive features of this processor compared with similar ones, Dr Shui-yin Lo said the machine has only 36 keys and to type a Chinese character needs only 3.7 key-strokes on average.

As an English word needs five key-strokes on average, this processor will offer an easier, quicker and more efficient service.

XU JIATUN WORK REPORT AT JIANGSU PARTY MEETING

OW170145 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] At a recent provincial meeting of CCP representatives, Comrade Xu Jiatun, on behalf of the provincial party committee, made a work report entitled "Brace Ourselves and Work Hard To Make Fresh Progress in All Our Work in 1982."

In his report, Comrade Xu Jiatun first summed up last year's work and confirmed the important achievements realized. He pointed out in particular: A review of our province's work in the past year further proves that the lines, principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee since its third plenary session after integrating the theory and principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and our party's experiences in revolutionary struggle over the past 60 years with the social practice in the new historical period are entirely correct. This also further proves that our party Central Committee is strong and capable of leading our nation to brave the wind and the waves, to forge ahead from the past into the future and to accomplish the great cause of making China prosperous and strong. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of people in our province worked hard together last year, making new progress in all fields of work.

In his report, Comrade Xu Jiatun also made self-criticism on behalf of the provincial party committee. He said that as far as the provincial party committee is concerned, our concept, style and methods of leadership are still far from meeting the requirements of the new situation.

In his report, Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out: In our economic work, we should continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading, with stress on better economic results. We should strive for a fairly steady growth rate, better management and greater contribution to the state. For a fairly long time to come, we should unswervingly implement the 10 principles for economic construction. Proceeding from Jiangsu's actual conditions, we should continue to do a good job in the readusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading of the national economy and blaze a new trail characterized by a fairly steady tempo and better economic results, yielding more substantial benefits for the people.

In his report, Comrade Xu Jiatun emphatically dealt with the question of building a spiritual civilization. He said: While studying the resolution and grasping the party's work style, we must be most determined and must take resolute measures to strive for a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style, the general mood of society and public order. This is the central task in building a spiritual civilization at present. A party member who does not concern himself with the party's work style is not a good party member, and a leading cadre who does not make himself an example in improving the party's work style is not a good leader. We must strive for a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style in order to improve the general mood of society and public order.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the core and pillar of socialist spiritual civilization. The resolution adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is a consolidation of the whole party's wisdom by the party Central Committee, an example of applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to correctly solve our country's historical and immediate questions. The resolution is a vivid teaching guide in carrying out reeducation in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. This year we should continue to organize cadres at various levels to conscientiously study the resolution, Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's principles and policies. Keeping in mind ideological questions and actual conditions in our work, we should make criticism and self-criticism. In so doing, we should strive to overcome the tendencies of bourgeois liberalization, individualism, anarchism and other erroneous ideas prevailing among some party members and cadres, continue to eliminate the leftist influence, further enhance the whole party's consciousness in politically keeping step with the party Central Committee and raise the whole party's level of grasping Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Rectifying the party's work style is basically aimed at preserving the purity of the proletarian party. While continuing to oppose the tendency of bourgeois liberalization, we should concentrate our efforts to carry out the following two major tasks:

The first major task is to seriously handle major cases of economic crimes and to resolutely deal blows at criminal activities in the economic field. This is the main battlefield in the current struggle against corruption as well as the area in which we must make a big breakthrough. Party committees at various levels must see clearly the seriousness, harmfulness and dangers of economic criminal activity and have a clear understanding of the importance, protracted nature and complexity of the struggle against it. They must regard this struggle as one of their central tasks for this year and effectively strengthen their leadership over it. It is necessary to correctly grasp principles and policies and to conscientiously implement the NPC Standing Committee's resolution on severely punishing criminals who do great damage to the economy.

The second major task is to streamline the administrative structure, reform systems and greatly improve work efficiency and quality. In accordance with the overall arrangements by the central authorities, the administrative structure will begin to be streamlined in a well-guided, systematic and orderly manner next year. It is now necessary to carry out propaganda and educational work among cadres in order to prevent any ideological confusion. At the same time, party and government organizations at various levels should now begin to improve their work style, step up investigation and study and strive to overcome bureaucratic phenomena such as holding numerous meetings and issuing numerous documents.

In his report, Comrade Xu Jiatun also pointed out: Our tasks this year are very arduous, and the requirements we must meet are very high. Party committees at various levels must further brace themselves, strengthen their unity, take the overall situation into account and give careful guidance. They should rely on the broad masses of the people to strive for important progress in all fields of work. We must seriously study, profoundly understand and conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's principles and policies. Party committees at various levels, especially the standing committee of the provincial party committee, should overcome laxity and weakness in leadership as well as the phenomenon in which the party does not take care of its own affairs. Conscientious efforts should be made to solve the problem of impurity in ideology, organization and work style that exists in some party organizations. Party committees must strictly implement the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and take the lead in carrying forward the party's fine traditions and its three important styles of integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and practicing criticism and self-criticism. We must uphold collective leadership and bring the role of party committees at various levels into full play. We must further strengthen democratic centralism, give full scope to democracy in the party and make criticism and self-criticism often.

The major question in strengthening the organizational building of leading bodies at various levels is to discover, examine, train, elect and promote young and middle-aged cadres. Efforts should be made to strengthen the ideological education of basic-level cadres and the consolidation and building of party organizations at grassroots levels. It is necessary to revive our party's tradition of being good at doing mass work. Party committees at various levels should be brave in shouldering heavy burdens, and at the same time should pay attention to scientific methods of work.

In conclusion, Comrade Xu Jiatun said: With firm confidence, party organizations at various levels in Jiangsu should conscientiously make great efforts to publicize and implement the party Central Committee's correct lines in order to promote historical changes and developments. We should greet the victorious convocation of the 12th CCP National Congress with actual successes in our work.

Comrade Xi Jiatun made this report at the plenary session of the meeting on the afternoon of 12 March. Comrade Hui Yuyu presided over the meeting.

Present were Hu Hong, Han Peixin, Chu Jiang, Bao Houchang, Ding Keze, Xin Shaobo, Wang Bingshi, Lin Xun, Liu Lin, Xu Fangheng, Wang Haisu, Zhou Yifeng, Hong Peilin and (Luo Yunlai), standing committee members of the provincial party committee, and Guan Wenwei, adviser to the provincial party committee.

Improving Economic Work

OW170431 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] In his report at the Jiangsu Provincial CCP representatives meeting, Comrade Xu Jiatushui pointed out: In economic work in Jiangsu Province this year, we should continue to implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading. Focusing on better economic results, we should strive for a fairly steady growth rate, better management and greater contribution to the state.

On how to make conscientious efforts to do a good job in economic work, Comrade Xu Jiatushui stressed five points in his report:

1. For a fairly long time to come, we should unwaveringly implement the 10 principles for economic construction put forward by Comrade Zhao Ziyang. Proceeding from Jiangsu's actual conditions, we should continue to do a good job in readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading of the national economy and blaze a new trail characterized by a fairly steady tempo and better economic results yielding more substantial benefits for the people.

Comrade Xu Jiatushui said: The focus of the 10 principles for economic construction is to achieve better economic results. This is our basic starting point in considering all economic questions. By better economic results we mean the production of more goods to meet popular demands with the least possible consumption of labor and materials. On the premise of achieving better economic results, we should develop a plan that we can speedily attain through arduous efforts so that our commodity economy can really be built on the basis of improved quality, increased varieties, reduced costs and readily marketable products.

We should do better in agriculture this year than last year. In setting industrial growth targets, we must proceed from the actual conditions. We should display an active and progressive spirit, but must not lose contact with reality, raising quotas at each level.

In handling the relationship between production and construction on the one hand and the people's livelihood on the other, we should follow the principle of feeding the people while promoting construction, establish a rational ratio between accumulation and distribution, improve the people's living standards step by step on the basis of increasing production and ensure that the state has enough resources left for construction.

Family planning is a matter of fundamental importance. We must regard it as a strategic task and make conscientious efforts to do it well.

We should adhere to an economic policy of opening up to the outside world while enlivening the economy at home. However, we must stress the predominant role of the planned economy and take the whole country into account. All tendencies of selfish departmentalism and decentralism, which tend to break away from or weaken the planned economy and ignore the interests of the country as a whole, are detrimental to sound economic growth and must be resolutely opposed.

2. A certain guaranteed rate of agricultural growth is the basis of sound economic development. Comrade Xu Jiatushui said: We must continue to implement the series of policy measures for agricultural development put forward by the party since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee; further strengthen ideological and political work in the rural areas; sum up, perfect and consolidate the various forms of production responsibility systems; rationally readjust the rural economic structure;

strengthen scientific research in agriculture and its popularization; strive to raise the level of scientific farming and management; continue to improve agricultural production conditions; increase the capacity to fight natural disasters; reduce agricultural production costs; increase output and income; make greater contributions; and bring agriculture and the rural economy in the province to a new higher level.

In agricultural production and rural economic work, we must follow the principle of "one adherence, two no-changes and three considerations." That is, we must adhere to the road of socialist collectivization, we must keep unchanged for a long time to come the public ownership system and the production responsibility system set up in the collective economy and we must give consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual.

Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out: In agricultural production and rural economic work, we must properly handle the relationship between implementing state plans and respecting the production teams' right to make their own decisions; the relationship between grain production and diversified undertakings; the relationship between commune- and brigade-run industries and farming and sideline production; and the relationship between (?unified leadership) and (?individual responsibility) within the production responsibility system.

3. In industrial production, we must concentrate our efforts on achieving greater economic results and accelerate the speed in production. We must bring into full play the role of the processing industry in our province and orient ourselves to serve the countryside, the whole country and the international market. We should further restructure our enterprises, tap their production potentials and help them raise their management level to become more competitive. We must continue to change the production lineup, give priority to consumer goods production, strive to increase the production of goods that are badly needed in the market, improve production quality and increase production varieties. We must emphasize the development of light, textile, food and building material industries and vigorously turn out more products of famous brands as well as popular low-priced merchandise that are readily marketable. It is necessary to streamline the existing enterprises in an overall manner and further tap their production potentials. All enterprises must give top priority to the work of forming alliances with other enterprises and combine the practice of increasing production and observing economy with efforts to further develop themselves and coordinate with other enterprises. They must improve their management in an all-round manner and strive to become even more competitive.

4. We must attach importance to the role of science and technology in developing production, improving management and raising efficiency. We must earnestly implement the party's policy on intellectuals, vigorously train new scientists and technicians and bring their role into full play.

5. We must fully spark the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses and arouse the masses to work with one heart and one mind. We must pay attention to going all out and aiming high, to self-reliance and arduous struggle, to working hard with revolutionary drive and to linking ideological and political work with material encouragement. We must carry out education and propaganda work among the masses on the current economic situation, encouraging them to love the motherland, the party and socialism; to cherish the collective, their enterprises and their own jobs; and to simultaneously take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. At the same time, we must extensively develop the activities to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and in turn surpass each other on the basis of the guidelines laid down in the directive of the party Central Committee on learning from Dazhai in industry.

NANFANG RIBAO DISCUSSES PROTECTION OF CRIMINALS

HK170937 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 82 p 2

["Nanfang Forum" column article by Liu Ping [0491 1627]: "Do Not Act As a 'Protective Umbrella' for Violations of Law and Discipline"]

[Text] Recently, in accordance with the guidelines of the directives of the CCP Central Committee and the provincial party committee, various localities have been paying close attention to the handling of major cases in the economic as well as other sectors. One interesting situation has appeared from the handling of these cases, and that is, some of these cases have been exposed long ago and details of these cases have also been basically clarified. However, they have not been dealt with for a long time. Some of these cases have dragged on for years. Some have turned major problems into minor problems and turned minor problems into no problem at all. In some cases, instead of receiving the punishment they deserve, violators of law and discipline are even promoted and the people who reported and exposed them are attacked in retaliation. This kind of situation is extremely abnormal, and the broad masses of party members and people want to quickly change it so that laws will be observed and violations will be punished.

There are, of course, many reasons why some of these cases have dragged on for a long time. For example, the views of the discipline inspection departments and judicial organs regarding the nature of cases, the confirmation of facts relating to crimes and how to measure and deal with them are not identical and cannot be unified for a long time. Furthermore, some of the leadership organs concerned suffer seriously from bureaucratism. They lack a high degree of political responsibility toward enforcing party discipline and state law and protecting the interests of the state and people. They are dilatory in their work and indulgent toward violations of law and discipline. However, one very important reason is that people are protecting the unhealthy tendencies and the behavior of violating law and discipline and obstructing the handling of cases. They devise all kinds of means to absolve and defend the mistake or crime of the party concerned and describe major mistakes as minor mistakes and guilt as innocence; intercede for the party concerned and use such "reasons" as the so-called achievements of the person in the past, his present achievements in work or his indispensability in dealing with foreign merchants to oppose the taking of action against him; or they take advantage of their position and power to set up obstacles and suppress the handling of the case.

When they obviously know that unhealthy tendencies and violations of law and discipline are not allowed by party discipline and state law, why do they choose to protect such people? This is because they have forsaken the principle of party spirit and placed personal feelings and private interests above the interests of the party and the people. Because the party concerned is a former colleague, schoolmate, fellow villager or good friend, and because the connection between them is very close, some people therefore practice favoritism and irregularities to protect him. Because some of the people themselves have more serious unhealthy tendencies and even similar problems, they sympathize with the party concerned. They are afraid that the action taken against the other will also touch them. There are also those people who are implicated in the case in some way. They have already received benefit from the party concerned, so the protection of the other is also for the protection of themselves. This is in short, the vulgar practice of "relationships" which pays no attention to truth or party principles and pays attention only to saving face. This is a sign of serious impurity in party spirit and an unhealthy tendency of protecting unhealthy tendencies which will cause great harm to the party. The existence of this kind of unhealthy tendency will seriously hamper our party in getting rid of its ulcer and malignant tumor and cause our party to be in danger of degenerating. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, one of the important reasons why the work style of our party cannot make a fundamental change for the better is because of this prevailing practice of "intercession" and protection. Therefore, the struggle against the unhealthy tendency of protecting unhealthy tendencies is likewise an important matter concerning the life and death of the party.

Generally speaking, people who are able to protect unhealthy tendencies and violations of law and discipline are those holding certain power in our party, and they can influence the handling of cases. As leading cadres of the party, they not only fail to set an example in upholding party principles and play an exemplary role in struggling against unhealthy tendencies, but they also act as a "protective umbrella" for unhealthy tendencies and violations of law and discipline. This is a failure to live up to the trust of the party and the expectations of the masses of party members. If these comrades do not fold up their "protective umbrella" and stand on the side of party principles, then they not only cannot protect other people, but they themselves must also step down and lose all their prestige. We must, by means of handling cases in the economic as well as other sectors, relentlessly put a stop to the unhealthy tendency of protecting unhealthy tendencies and fully develop the spirit of the principle of paying attention to truth and not paying attention to saving face.

Editorial Urges Surrender

HK111214 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Today NANFANG RIBAO carried on page one an editorial entitled "Bring Into Play the Tremendous Power of the Weapon of Law."

The editorial said: The NPC Standing Committee's resolution on severely punishing criminals who do great harm to the economy was made public yesterday. This is a resolution for defending the socialist system in our country and is warmly supported by all the people in our province.

The editorial admonished those who have broken the law and committed crimes that if they wish to be treated with leniency, they must clearly realize the situation, quickly wake up to their crimes, seize the chance and promptly give themselves up prior to 1 May, report their offenses accurately and expose crimes committed by others in order to try to obtain lenient treatment. Otherwise, starting from 1 May, they will be severely punished. What course they should follow is a question they must quickly decide for themselves. They must not let slip an opportunity that may never come again.

NANFANG RIBAO'S editorial also hoped that all relatives, friends and superiors of criminals seize the opportunity during this period to try to persuade criminals to promptly give themselves up, report their offenses and expose crimes committed by others. This is the only way to help their relatives and friends who have committed crimes. If they try to take chances, gloss over crimes and even shield or harbor criminals, bungle the opportunity and delay things, not only will the criminals be doubly guilty but, when the resolution takes effect, they themselves will also be duly punished as provided for in the resolution. It will then be too late for them to repent.

HENAN PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON COMBATING DROUGHT

HK181041 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] On 14 March, the Political Department of the Henan Provincial Military District issued a circular, appealing to all PLA and militia units throughout the district to take prompt action to fight against drought and strive for good harvest. The circular demands all PLA units stationed in drought areas to subordinate military education and training to the needs of drought relief, and make rational arrangements to transfer manpower and material resources as much as possible in support of the combat against drought. Those units which possess necessary preconditions should send propaganda teams, medical teams, and teams for repairing farm tools to the first front of the combat against drought to render direct services. People's armed forces departments at different levels should actively mobilize and lead militia men to join the combat under the unified guidance of local CCP committees; to take the initiative in assisting communes and brigades to further improve the responsibility system for the administration of water conservancy systems, and to make use of water in every possible way to fight against drought.

As emphasized in the circular, leading cadres should go down to the first front to command as well as personally engage in the combat, so as to take the lead in making contributions to the drought relief.

HENAN CIRCULAR URGES PUNISHING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK171044 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Summary] "On 15 March the Henan Provincial People's Government issued a circular on conscientiously studying and resolutely carrying out the decision on seriously punishing criminals who severely sabotage the economy. The circular says: The 22d Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress adopted on 8 March the decision on seriously punishing criminals who severely sabotage the economy. This is an important step for safeguarding our country's socialist system, which embodies the fundamental interests and the common will of the people throughout the country." Conscientiously carrying out this decision is of vital and immediate significance and will have far-reaching influence. In order to study and carry out the decision in a down-to-earth manner, the circular put forth four requirements: 1) conscientiously study the decision and achieve a full understanding of the necessity and importance of the strong measures against criminals who severely sabotage the economy; 2) governments at all levels must mobilize the whole society to propagandize the decision in a big way through various channels and in light of the actual situation; 3) resolutely carry out the decision and seriously crack down on criminal activities which seriously sabotage the economy; 4) carry out the policy of leniency with regard to those who confess their crimes, and severity to those who refuse to do so. All those who surrender themselves to the police before 1 May will be handled according to the previous regulations, while all those who refuse to surrender themselves to the police before the above date will be handled according to the new regulations. The circular stated that a prominent turn for the better in the party's work style, the government's work style and social customs would be achieved through the implementation of the decision.

HENAN: RURAL ORGANIZATIONS MUST BE STRENGTHENED

HK180416 Zhenzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Station short commentary: "Conscientiously Grasp Well the Building of Rural Basic-Level Organizations"]

[Text] At present an important task which we are now facing in rural work is to strengthen the building of rural basic-level organizations. All localities should attach importance to what Ruyang County has done and the results it has achieved.

Since the implementation of various forms of the responsibility system in rural areas in our province, most basic-level organizations have been acting in accordance with this new system. They pay attention to improving the work style and work method of leadership and actively implement the party's principles and policies. They have given play to the party branches' role of vanguard and bastion. However, certain problems which need prompt solution still exist in some basic-level organizations. For example, some cadres think that since land is contracted to peasants, cadres need not bother about it and since output quota responsibilities are fixed on the basis of individual households, party branches need not worry about them. They therefore put aside the party's work and concentrate their attention on cultivating plots for which they are responsible. Some comrades put fear before anything else. They dare not check on activities harmful to public property. They themselves even take part in dishonest practices. All this has caused some basic-level organizations to come to a standstill or almost to a standstill.

We should be aware that implementing the responsibility system in rural areas has only changed the way of management but not the nature of collective ownership. As basic-level units, production brigades and teams still have a lot of work to do.

They have to allot and regulate land for contracts, map out production plans, publicize new agricultural technology, sign economic contracts, fulfill state procurement quotas and the tasks of collective accumulation, and take care of dependents of PLA men and martyrs and households which have great difficulties. Besides, they also have to grasp well education, sanitation, family planning, militia training, public security, people's mediation and other work. Only if we do a good job in the above-mentioned work can we safeguard better the guiding role of the collective economy and manifest the superiority of the socialist system.

In strengthening the building of rural basic-level organizations, we should give proper training to cadres in accordance with the spirit of relevant Central Committee documents and the requirements of the guiding principles. We should raise their level in understanding policies and in management. In particular, we must be determined to reorganize lax and weak leading groups by stages and in groups. We must establish and strengthen the democratic life system and carry out criticism and self-criticism, support what is right and check on what is wrong, and correctly deal out rewards and punishments. In this way, these basic-level organizations will be able to unite better with the masses and lead them in developing production, consolidating and expanding the collective economy and making contributions in building a new socialist countryside with a highly-developed socialist material and spiritual civilization.

HUBEI STRESSES SAFETY OF RADIO, TV INSTALLATIONS

HK140333 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular demanding that the province take steps to ensure the safety of technical installations of radio and television stations. The circular pointed out: Radio and television stations represent an important propaganda and public opinion medium of the party and state. For various reasons some damage has been done to the installations of these stations in the past 2 years. To ensure the safety of the technical installations and the safe transmission of the radio and television stations, it is necessary to publicize to the masses, especially those living near these stations, the spirit of the instructions of the Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission on ensuring the safety of radio and television station technical installations, so that they can enhance ideological understanding and spontaneously guard the safety of these installations.

In the future, it is necessary to consult the radio and television departments before building large structures and carrying out urban construction or agricultural capital construction in the vicinity of radio and television stations; such work may only start under the premise that it will not affect safe transmission, and after permission has been obtained from the departments concerned.

The provincial people's government stressed at the conclusion of the circular: Radio and television stations are key protected units of the state. No unit or individual is allowed to seize their technical installations. Those who deliberately sabotage or steal these installations despite admonition must be dealt with severely. It is necessary to investigate criminal responsibility in cases of serious damage.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
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GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK020225 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Summary] The Fourth Session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress concluded in Guiyang on 1 March. Executive Chairman Xu Jiansheng presided. Other executive chairmen present included Chi Biqing, Miao Chunting, Chen Xinggeng, Wu Shi, Geng Wanqing, Bai Lin, Hou Gouxiang and Meng Ziming. The session adopted resolutions on the government work report and the other reports submitted to it. The session also elected (An Chaoli) president of the Bijie Prefectural People's Court. The participants in the current provincial CPPCC session attended as observers.

GUIZHOU MEETING URGES IMPROVING ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK060346 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Summary] In the evening of 3 March the Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference, calling on the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industry and communications front to resolutely fulfill the first quarter's production plan and strive to improve economic results.

"The conference called on all localities to further check on the implementation of the 1982 plans and targets. At present, we must resolutely fulfill the first quarter's production plans and targets. All the areas, departments and enterprises that accomplished their tasks well in the first 2 months of this year should make greater efforts in producing more good-selling items with a view to considering the overall situation. The areas, departments and enterprises whose production has dropped should boost production by every means possible."

"The conference stressed that all areas, departments and enterprises must certainly give prominence to improving economic results. They must resolutely overcome and correct the ideas and work style that regard production value as superior to economic results and take improvement of product quality and quantity as a difficult task and improvement of economic results as an easy one. They must set up and perfect the system of assessing the economic and technical indices such as quantity, variety, consumption, cost and profits."

The conference also demanded that all enterprises and all workers and staff take an active part in the activities of all-people decorum and courtesy month and unfold the activities of emulating and commending the advanced. They should also deal blows at economic crimes.

CHI BIQING PLANTS TREES IN GUIYANG 12 MAR

HK130235 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Summary] Over 100,000 cadres, people and armymen marked Arbor Day by planting trees in Guiyang. Also taking part were responsible persons of the party, government, army and CPPCC in Guizhou and Guiyang including Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Miao Chunting, Chen Xinggeng, He Ming, and Ren Ying.

SICHUAN CCP ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SPRING FARMING

HK170243 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee has issued an urgent circular on current rural work, demanding that party committees at all levels immediately take action to do a good job in spring farmwork without missing the season.

The circular points out: The busy season of spring farmwork is now imminent, and preparations for the work are now fully underway. It is necessary to resolutely cut the number of meetings so as to ensure that leaders at all levels can concentrate efforts on going to the production frontline to solve the new problems that have arisen in the rural areas.

During April and May, there must be a strict control on the number of provincial, prefectural and county meetings, including all types of specialized meetings. Such meetings may not be convened without permission. The number of people attending essential meetings must be as small as possible, and the duration should be as brief as possible. In particular, meetings involving the attendance of leading comrades in charge of agriculture and cadres engaged in rural work must not be held.

The circular says: Implementation of the party's rural principles and policies depends on the commune and brigade cadres. We must fully affirm the achievements of the grassroots cadres. We must stabilize and augment the force of grassroots cadres, step up ideological and political education so that they can be clear about their work responsibilities, and stipulate rational remuneration for them. We must pay attention to solving problems in their ideological understanding and their practical difficulties, so that they can brace their spirits and work hard.

The responsibility systems of various types that are being practiced throughout the province in accordance with the masses' desires must be stabilized; there must be no chopping and changing. In responsibility systems of all types, it is necessary to handle well the relationship between unified control and individual contracts, and ensure that the development of production and the stimulation of the two initiatives are benefited.

The circular demands that the province do a good job in solving the urgent problems affecting current spring farming. First, no matter what responsibility system is in force, it is necessary to maintain unified control over nursing rice seedlings; in particular, seedlings for hybrid rice must be nursed in hothouses. Second, it is necessary to do everything possible to promote water storage and conservation and ensure that all rice transplanting can be completed. Third, it is necessary to seriously implement the policies on draft oxen. Fourth, it is necessary to do well in allocating and supplying chemical fertilizer, fuel for agricultural use, small farm tools and other production materials.

SICHUAN STRESSES MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY

Readjustment Emphasized

HK150611 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Enhance Revolutionary Vigor and Speed Up Readjustment So As To Win New Victories in the Machine-Building Industry"]

[Text] Amid readjustment of the national economy, Sichuan's machine-building industry scored gratifying results in 1981 and has found a new path for developing production. In 1982, judging from the actual situation of January and February, there has been a significant increase in production. This is a good start which shows that the situation is good. In face of this good situation, the workers of the machine-building industry must not overestimate the achievements and indulge in blind optimism. They must have a thorough understanding of the advantageous factors and the existing difficulties. To strive for new victories, they must continue enhancing their enthusiasm and speed up readjustment.

First, they must continue implementing the readjustment policy, incessantly reform product mix and service orientation, and devote major efforts to manufacturing new products. The newly manufactured products must meet the needs of the market and improve competitiveness. All mechanical and electrical products must have fine qualities, abundant varieties and low prices. Furthermore, the industry must provide good service so that the consumers will trust them. It must continue doing a good job of regulation by market mechanism under the guidance of the national planned economy. It must proceed from the interests of the state and the overall situation, and curb blind development and duplicate production. It should also do a good job of reorganizing and amalgamating the machine-building industry.

At present, we must do a good job of straightening out the enterprises; center efforts on improving economic results; incessantly improve the standard of production, technology and management; devote major efforts to preventing waste; and strive to increase production and income.

The CCP committees of enterprises must strengthen ideological and political work, enhance the sense of responsibility among the workers, and bring the communist workers' spirit into full play. At present, while building socialist material civilization, we must do a good job of building spiritual civilization. We must devote major efforts to publicizing and commanding advanced figures. The CCP committees of enterprises and the administrative leaders must be bold in curbing evil trends, and overcome weakness and laxity in leadership. So long as the workers of the machine-building industry act with concerted effort, the year's production quota for Sichuan's machine-building industry will be completely fulfilled.

Industry Boosts Output

HK150603 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] The total output value of Sichuan's machine-building industry in January and February increased by more than 9 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Last year was a difficult one for the province's machine-building industry. The proportional plan allocated by the state for the year was only 4 percent. The whole trade lacked enough work to do. In face of difficulties, the machine-building industry workers boosted their revolutionary spirit, readjusted product mix and expanded their service in accordance with the needs of society. Thus, there has been significant increase in products and varieties for the light and textile industries and the consumer products industry. The number of plants manufacturing machines for light industry has increased to 70, manufacturing 265 products of 20 main types. The output value of exported goods has increased by 200 percent when compared with 1980.

The provincial conference on the machine-building industry, which concluded on 11 March, summed up the work of 1981 and exchanged experiences in how Sichuan's machine-building industry was able to make progress amid readjustment and competition since 1981. The conference cited a number of enterprises which scored good results in carrying out readjustments. Liu Xiyao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Wu Xihai, vice governor, attended the conference. In his speech, Comrade Liu Xiyao demanded that the workers of Sichuan's machine-building industry have a thorough understanding of the advantageous conditions and the existing difficulties, implement the spirit of the national industry and communications work conference in connection with reality, do a good job of straightening out the enterprises, strengthen ideological and political work, work hard to promote spiritual civilization and make new contributions to fulfilling this year's quota for the machine-building industry.

YANG DEZHI, YANG YONG INSPECT CHENGDU PLA UNITS

HK270152 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] PLA Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi, Deputy Chief of Staff Yang Yong and General Logistics Department Deputy Director Li Yuan have personally come to inspect work in the Chengdu PLA units. On 23 February, accompanied by Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong, Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua, provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong, and second secretary and Governor Lu Dadong, they received cadres at and above the divisional level of PLA units stationed in Chengdu together with cadres who have retired. On 25 February, they received cadres of the Chengdu PLA units organs and their subordinate detachments, and made speeches.

They expressed sincere regards to the commanders and fighters and congratulated them on their successes in building the units. They expressed the hope that everyone would continue to work hard, brace spirits, engage in arduous struggle and do a thoroughly sound job of all work in the units. They also urged the retired cadres to have a good rest and spend their declining years in happiness.

CHENGDU HOSTS ALL-PLA BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

HK130227 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Summary] The 1982 all-PLA basketball tournament was held in Chengdu 5-12 March. The Jinan and Guangzhou PLA units teams won the men's and women's championships, respectively. The closing ceremony was attended by leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's congress standing committee and the Chengdu PLA units including You Taizhong, Lu Dadong, Yang Rudai, Wei Jei, He Haoju, and Guan Xuesi.

YOU TAIZHONG, LU DADONG PLANT TREES IN CHENGDU

HK130225 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Summary] Cadres and masses throughout Sichuan launched a tree-planting and protection drive on Arbor Day, 12 March. Participating in the work in Chengdu municipality were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Chengdu PLA units, the provincial people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC and Chengdu municipality including You Taizhong, Lu Dadong, Yang Rudai, Du Xinyuan, Liu Xiyao, He Haoju, Ye Ronggui, Ren Mingdao, Chen Mingyi, Li Linzhi, Liu Ziyi, Li Zhongyi, Liu Yunbo, Meng Dongbo, Liu Haiquan, Qiao Zhimin, Guan Xuesi, Liu Xing, (Gu Jinch), Wang Dingyi, Xu Chonglin, Zhao Mengming, Qiao Zhongling, Wang Tengbo, Luo Zhimin, Li Xiangshan and Hu Maozhou. In Chongqing, provincial CCP committee secretary and municipal CCP committee First Secretary Wang Qian and Mayor Yu Hanqing took part in the work with 500,000 cadres, masses and PLA personnel.

XIZANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

HK120219 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Summary] The 11th meeting of the 3d Xizang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Lhasa on 10 March. Committee Vice Chairman Raidi presided. Also present were Vice Chairmen Dege Gaisan Wangdui and Ciren Lamu. (Zha Xiping), deputy director of the regional elections office and director of the Civil Affairs Department, delivered a report on direct elections at the county level in Xizang. The report was in three parts: 1) the basic situation in these elections; 2) the main results; and 3) views on future election work in Xizang.

(Zha Xiping) said: "In future election work, we must strengthen leadership, act according to the law, pay attention to Xizang realities and characteristics, and do a good job in consolidating the fruits of the elections."

XIZANG URGES GRASPING OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

HK100731 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary To Firmly Grasp Grain Production"]

[Excerpts] The (Zaxidiecai) commune of Xigaze County has always been an advanced unit on the agricultural front of Xizang Region. Over a number of years in the past, this station has repeatedly reported on the situation of steady and bumper grain harvests in (Zaxidiecai) commune. However, last year, the grain production in this commune suddenly dropped by some 900,000 jin. Obviously, this was, to a certain extent, a result of the natural disasters. However, it was mainly because some cadres had attached importance to gaining profits, neglected agricultural production and slackened their efforts in agricultural production.

Reality has proved once again that in readjusting the structure of agricultural production, it is necessary to develop diversification and simultaneously grasp grain production. This is the sole correct principle which we should uphold.

How should we view grain production? We have gained both positive experience and bitter lessons. Over the last few years and by means of carrying out partial readjustment in the production relations and stressing and developing diversification, a promising situation of running sideline production in a new way has appeared in the rural areas. Now the situation of promoting unitary production is no longer seen. However, the symptoms of attaching importance to gaining profits and neglecting agricultural production have appeared in some places.

Currently, our region is still relatively backward in agricultural production and food is still a major problem. Therefore, while developing diversification, we must gradually increase grain production in our region. Thus we will be able to raise the current standard of grain production. This is also of significance in the building of a new socialist Xizang which is united, rich and civilized. In order to ensure a steady increase in grain production we must, first of all, ensure the area to be under grain cultivation. Second, we must promote intensive and meticulous cultivation and strive to improve the level of the per-unit area yield.

It is wrong if we only consider the immediate interests, planting and doing what brings maximum profits. Such blind cultivation and free development is harmful to socialist construction in our region and does not accord with the long-term interests of the broad masses of peasants. At present, we must particularly stress the state's planning and guidance and guide the peasants to develop production in accordance with the demands of the society. As far as land use is concerned, we must vigorously develop grain production under the state's planning and guidance.

The busy spring farming season has come. All the communes and brigades in the rural areas must seriously sum up past experiences and incessantly study the new situation and solve new problems. We must implement, in an all-round way, the party's line, principles and policies and correctly handle the relationship between grain production and diversification. Thus, our region will definitely take a step forward in agricultural production and achieve comprehensive development in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, sideline production and fishery.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG PROMOTES COURTESY MONTH

HK090917 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Summary] "The principal party, government and PLA leading comrades of the autonomous region, Lhasa municipality and Xizang Military District paid a visit to some commercial and service trade units in Lhasa on the morning of 7 March. To give a push to the all-people decorum and courtesy month activities, they enthusiastically joined the shop assistants to work behind sales counters. Their visit was warmly hailed by the broad masses of the people." The leading cadres who showed up at the Lhasa emporium included Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CCP committee; Raidi, secretary of the regional CCP committee; Dainba Gyaincain, secretary of the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee; and Puquin, vice chairman of the regional people's government and acting director of the regional commerce department. The party, government and army leading comrades who joined in to work as voluntary sales assistants at the Xinhua bookstore in Lhasa included Qie Junwu, (?Yangling Duoji), and Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai. At the same time, regional and municipal leading cadres including Yang Zongxin, Pudoje, (?Zuojia), also joined voluntary labor in the sales department of the Lhasa posts and telecommunications office.

YIN FATANG PLANTS TREES IN LHASA 12 MAR

HK140319 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Summary] Some 30,000 armymen and people in Lhasa planted trees in various locations to mark Arbor Day, 12 March. Those taking part included Yin Fatang, Qie Jinwu, Rайди, Song Ziyuan and other responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Xizang. Members attending the 11th meeting of the 3d regional people's congress standing committee also took part.

VIGILANCE AGAINST BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY URGED

HK111242 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 82 p 4

["Yunling Forum" column by Ba Jiang [1572 3068]: "It Is Still Necessary To Be Vigilant Against Sugar-Coated Bullets"]

[Text] At the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out: "On the eve of a national victory in the revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong appropriately raised the problem of withstanding the attack of the bourgeois 'sugar-coated bullets.' Now we find ourselves in a similar situation." He told us that at present we must guard against the attack of "sugar-coated bullets."

Here a very important problem has been raised. Those criminals involved in theft, corruption, smuggling, illegal trading and profiteering often direct "sugar-coated bullets" at state working personnel -- bullets in the form of "cash and commodities to pave the way." Wang Shouxin, a serious offender, used the offer of gifts, bribery and other means to buy over some people. Nine of the 11 standing committee members of a county party committee accepted gifts from her, making it easy for her to practice graft and embezzlement and "shielding" her. Meanwhile, we have in recent years followed a guideline calling for an open-door economic policy. There has been a sharp increase in international exchanges. This is, of course, correct, but it has brought in its wake the negative influence of some corrupt bourgeois ideas. The current versions of "sugar-coated bullets" are thus more varied than those during the period of the "movement against the three evils" and the "movement against the five evils." There are not only native versions but also modern ones, not only mild versions but also serious ones. Besides, they have a greater lulling effect on people's will to fight. They assert themselves under various "legal" guises and assail you by such ingenious means as "appealing to your taste and cashing in on what you need." You find yourself a victim before you know it -- in a situation where you take everything for granted.

Faced with "sugar-coated bullets," most of the comrades among our ranks bear Comrade Mao Zedong's instructions in mind. They take as their motto the words: "Resist corruption and never get stained." They refuse to wallow in luxury and pleasure. They always preserve the features of revolutionary fighters. But some people have also failed to stand the test. They have forgotten the fact that within given limits there still exists class struggle today. They have lowered their guard, responding to the lures of the corrosive bourgeois style and fighting a losing internal battle to pursue material comforts. They fall prey to "sugar-coated bullets" as their revolutionary will wanes. Recently, a number of serious cases in economic and other fields have been revealed in the press, causing alarm. The chief culprits in these cases are only victims of "sugar-coated bullets." People like Hao Jianye, Sun Fengqi and Liu Kuan of Beijing Municipality, Wang Weijing of Guangzhou municipality and former secretary of the party committee of the Electrical Equipment Research Institute of Kunming Wang Baode and others were all cadres in leadership posts and party members for many years. These people made contributions to the revolution in the past. Some of them did not succumb to the armed force of the enemy in times of war, nor did they yield when the "gang of four" threw their weight around. Yet today they have surrendered themselves to the temptation of the bourgeois ideological style, victims of "sugar-coated bullets" who have stepped onto a criminal path. Some of them have been relieved of their party membership.

Some do not even realize that they have been poisoned by "sugar-coated bullets"! Is this not a problem that we must be study?

To withstand the attack of "sugar-coated bullets," we must at all times cherish our party's wholehearted devotion to serving the people as our only goal. This is a major problem concerning whether modernization can be achieved. In the new situation, every Communist Party member and state cadre must seriously transform his world outlook, strengthen resistance against "sugar-coated bullets," and guard against their attack all the time. A turn for the better in the party's work style will be followed by a turn for the better in the morale of the people and in the whole social climate. We must work as one, striving for a decisive turn for the better in the party's work style within this year!

YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK120151 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial Government recently held a provincial conference on planned parenthood. The meeting, held at Chuxiong, stressed further promoting planned parenthood work and controlling population growth.

Yunnan has done well in planned parenthood in recent years. "The natural population growth rate fell from 26.42 per 1,000 in 1973 to 10.4 per 1,000 in 1980. Although 1981 was a relatively difficult year for planned parenthood work, the province's natural population growth rate was 12.93 per 1,000, a slight rise from the 1980 level." The growth rate was controlled below 10 per 1,000 in 4 municipalities and prefectures, 35 counties and districts and 524 communes and rural townships. Some 91,500 couples took out single-child certificates.

The meeting held: In order to consolidate and develop the fruits of planned parenthood, the party committee and government leaders at all levels must first seriously study and understand the spirit of the central documents on planned parenthood work and strengthen leadership over the work. All media must be used to publicize the spirit of the instructions of the Central Committee and State Council on further improving planned parenthood work, the Central Committee's open letter and Premier Zhao Ziyang's exposition on controlling population growth contained in his government work report to the last NPC session.

The meeting also discussed and studied the tasks in planned parenthood work and the population plans for Yunnan this year and next. The meeting clearly pointed out: "All state cadres, staff and workers and urban residents can have only one child, apart from exceptional cases in which approval has been granted. In the rural areas, we must continue to advocate that each couple have only one child, and encourage them to do so. Certain of the masses who face difficulties and want to have a second child can do so in a planned way, after receiving permission. However, no one can have a third child under any circumstances. It is also necessary to promote planned parenthood among minority nationalities; the demands can be suitably relaxed somewhat."

Provincial CCP Committee Deputy Secretary Gao Zhiguo, Vice Governor Wang Shichao, State Planned Parenthood Commission General Office Deputy Director (Lin Yuxing) and provincial planned parenthood Office Director (Li Guiying) spoke at the meeting.

Yunnan Radio Comments

HK120207 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Unswervingly Control Population Growth"]

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government recently held a provincial conference on planned parenthood work at Chuxiong.

Yunnan has scored notable success in planned parenthood work in recent years. Last year, however, for various reasons, the natural population growth rose somewhat from its decline. We must attach a high degree of importance to this situation, take proper measures in light of the new situation and problems and seriously solve the existing problems.

The key to promoting planned parenthood work lies in further strengthening leadership, and in order to do this, it is necessary to have a clearer ideological picture of the situation. Leaders at all levels must fully understand, from the plane of strategy and the overall situation, that planned parenthood is a major affair related to the success or failure of our socialist modernization drive. The province and the prefectures, counties and communes, right down to the production teams, must decide on current and long-term plans for controlling population growth, and work hard to implement them.

A very important aspect of strengthening leadership is to carry out the party's planned parenthood policies in a resolute and correct way and do a good job of ideological education for the masses. The central authorities recently issued clear-cut stipulations on a whole series of planned parenthood work policies. Our province also laid down some provisional regulations in the past. In the future we must continue to carry out those provisions that conform to the spirit of the central regulations and have been proven correct by the test of practice. Proper readjustments must be made if the provisions conflict with the central instructions.

The rural areas must practice planned parenthood no matter what type of production responsibility system they are implementing, and they must also grasp planned parenthood as an important component of the production responsibility systems.

YUNNAN POOR PEASANT ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

HK050431 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Summary] The second standing committee of the Yunnan Provincial Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Association held its third enlarged meeting in Kunming from 26 February to 3 March. The meeting discussed the major issue of developing the poor and lower-middle peasant association into the peasant association, and setting up peasant associations throughout the province as quickly as possible.

The meeting pointed out: "The provincial CCP committee has decided to develop and set up peasant associations as quickly as possible, on the basis of the existing poor and lower-middle peasant associations. This is a major affair in the political life of the province's 28 million peasants. It is the requirement of rural development. It is also the urgent desire and demand of members and cadres of poor and lower-middle peasant associations and of the peasant masses. The establishment of peasant associations at all levels in the rural areas is bound to promote increased agricultural production and the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas. It will help to spur all rural work, to strengthen socialist education for the peasants, to strengthen the great unity of the peasant masses of all nationalities, and further consolidate and develop the excellent rural situation of stability and unity."

The meeting demanded that rural party organizations regard the establishment of peasant associations as a current major task and actively promote it. The meeting also discussed the draft character for the associations, and approved a letter of proposal to all peasants in the province.

During the meeting, Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng, Second Secretary Li Qiming, and Deputy Secretary Liu Shusheng received all the participants and listened to reports on the meeting. They also held discussions with them.

Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and leader of the provincial leadership group for preparing the establishment of peasant associations, spoke at the close of the meeting.

He said: "Our country has a population of 1 billion, of whom 800 million are peasants. There are 28 million peasants in Yunnan's population of 32 million. Only by organizing the peasants and relying on the peasant masses of all nationalities can we promote the four modernizations and the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas. By setting up peasant associations we should unite and mobilize the masses and implement the party's line, principles and policies in the basic levels. Only thus can we consolidate basic-level political power and the socialist position in the rural areas. The significance of this move is great and farreaching."

Comrade Liu Shusheng called on the participants to carry out the following tasks on returning to their units: 1) vigorously publicize the necessity and importance of developing the poor and lower-middle peasant associations into the peasant associations, and stimulate all current work; 2) seriously implement the spirit of this meeting and rapidly set up the preparatory groups for the peasant associations; these groups must be based on the poor and lower-middle peasant associations; 3) hold enlarged meetings of the county poor and lower-middle peasant associations to elect delegates to attend the provincial peasant congress; 4) every prefecture must carry out a pilot project in one of its counties; on this basis, the grassroots peasant associations should be set up by yearend.

Comrade Liu Shusheng stressed: "It is necessary to guard against two trends: one is that of doing the work in a perfunctory and superficial way, and even regarding it as a burden and just going through the motions. The other is carrying out the work in an air of mystery, and following the old methods and road of the past as soon as the class struggle is stressed. At present we must in particular guard against the first of these trends. The poor and lower-middle peasant association cadres must brace their spirits, establish confidence and make unremitting efforts to improve themselves.

YUNNAN'S AN PINGSHENG, ZHANG ZHIXIU PLANT TREES

HK130327 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Summary] Some 4,000 people took part in planting trees at a state farm just outside Kunming on Arbor Day, 12 March. Also participating were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government and CPPCC including An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Li Yuan, [Hou Qunying], Yu Lanfu and Li Guiying; and responsible comrades of the Kunming PLA units Zhang Zhixiu, Huang Demao, Zhang Haitang, Hu Ronggui, Shi Jingban and (Liu Yuanping).

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU ENTERPRISE READJUSTMENT -- Guizhou Province has begun straightening our enterprises. To seriously implement the decision of the central authorities on straightening out state-run industrial enterprises in an all-round way, the provincial people's government formally established a provincial enterprise-straightening-out leadership group at the beginning of March with Governor Su Gang as the head. The main tasks of this group are to formulate the plan for straightening out of the industrial, construction and communications enterprises throughout the province, investigate and study the policy on straightening out enterprises and the detailed rules and regulations to be implemented, and sum up and exchange experiences gained in straightening out enterprises throughout the province. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Mar 82 HK]

NEW BEIJING VICE MAYOR ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW171116 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Baifa, new vice mayor of Beijing, said today that a series of projects in the Chinese capital this year will involve 18 million square meters, the same size as Beijing's total house area in 1949 when the city was liberated. Major projects include a brewery and a workshop producing 15,000 tons of beer a year, a modern stadium in central Beijing, a natural gas plant, four waterworks, 11 transformer substations, seven telephone exchanges and telecommunication bureaus, he said.

Zhang, 48, a former construction worker, was elected vice mayor by the Standing Committee of Beijing Municipal People's Congress on March 7.

"Supported by my veteran colleagues, I am confident of turning the capital into one of most beautiful cities in the world together with builders and architects," said the youngest vice mayor among Beijing's 14 vice mayors. He is in charge of construction of the city. Zhang said, "great efforts should be made to build more houses to relieve the housing problem." He said 5.5 million square meters of housing floor space will be completed this year. "Investigations into conditions at projects that are slow in construction are necessary before the adoption of practical measures to quicken the construction pace," he said.

On the second day of his new job, the vice mayor spent the morning with technicians discussing the construction program for a children palace in Guanyuan. In the afternoon, he examined the blueprint of a new tourism hotel and in the evening he went among workers collecting opinions for the rebuilding of the old Beijing Hotel.

"With a construction expert as our leader, I am sure that the capital's construction will be accelerated," said Zhang Bo, an adviser to the Beijing Construction Planning Commission, who is also a chief engineer of the Beijing Construction Designing Institute. "He is very good at adopting opinions raised by engineers and technicians," he added.

In the 1950s, Zhang was elected a national model worker for outstanding performance in building the Great Hall of the People. The city's new vice mayor became a construction worker when he was 17. He participated in some 100 projects in turning old Beijing into a new city. He also took part in organizing, designing and constructing in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions across China when he was a vice minister of the State Construction Commission before he came to the new position.

NEW HOUSES IMPROVE BEIJING'S LIVING CONDITIONS

OW171126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA) -- Housing amounting to 229.56 million square meters was completed in China's urban areas between 1979 and 1981, more than that built in any decade since 1949, according to an article in the latest issue of the "FORTNIGHTLY CHAT". This means an improvement of living conditions for 24 million urban dwellers, including 18 million residents who moved into new housing. The article was written by Zhu Yi, a worker in the State Administration of Urban Construction.

Central and local government funds allocated to housing construction during the three-year period came to 30,200 million yuan. The state investment in housing is now 20 percent of the national total for capital construction. The achievement in construction of workers' apartments was made despite a cut in the country's investment in capital construction for the last three years, the article says.

The state also subsidizes house maintenance to the tune of several hundred million yuan every year because urban rents are too low, at one yuan monthly for ten square meters.

Housing construction in the last three years used 3.67 million tons of rolled steel, 11.47 million cubic meters of timber and 27.54 million tons of cement. Housing construction for this year will remain at about the same level as in the previous three years, the article says.

BRIEFS

BEIJING PEASANTS ASSOCIATION -- Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Young Peasants Scientific and Technological Association was inaugurated at the Great Hall of the People on 12 March. To help young peasants study and apply science, the association will run training classes, sponsor radio lecture series, hold experience-exchange meetings and encourage young peasants to carry out scientific experiments. Shen Qiyi, vice president of Beijing Agricultural University, was made chairman of the new association; and Fan Jizhou, head of the Beijing Forestry College's Department of Forestry; and Li Hanyu, vice president of Beijing Agricultural Mechanization College, were named vice chairmen of the new association. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 12 Mar 82 OW]

FORMER OFFICIAL REMEMBERED -- Beijing 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- Comrade Yu Shude, Standing Committee member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, passed away in Beijing on 18 February 1982 due to illness at the age of 88. The remains of Comrade Yu Shude were cremated today. Acting in accordance with his own will, no memorial service was held after his death. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 11 Mar 82 OW]

BEIJING MEMORIAL SERVICE -- Beijing 11 Mar (XINHUA) -- Comrade Yang Yitang, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, member of the Central Committee of the Peasant-Worker Democratic Party, head of the Liaison Committee of the Peasants and Worker Democratic Party and adviser of the Administrative Bureau of the Ministry of Communications, passed away in Beijing on 24 February 1982 due to illness at the age of 81. A memorial service for Comrade Yang Yitang was held at Babaoshan Cemetery today. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1310 GMT 11 Mar 82 OW]

NEI MONGGOL HOUSING -- In the past 4 years, from 1978 to 1981, over 50,000 households in rural and pastoral areas in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region moved into new houses with a total floor space of 22.9 million square meters. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Mar 82 SK]

SHANXI AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION -- Shanxi produced 14.5 billion jin of grain last year, an increase of 800 million jin over 1980. This was the third best output since liberation, the best years being 1975 and 1979. Wheat production showed an increase of 860 million jin over 1980, while autumn grain production was 242 million jin, a 9.5-percent decline from the record year of 1980 but still the second best since liberation. Sugarbeet production was 321 million jin, topping the 1980 level by 37 percent and setting a record. Tobacco production was 6.48 million jin, more than 200 percent more than 1980. Cotton was affected by spring drought and autumn rain, and output fell by 19.4 percent from the 1980 figure. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82 HK]

OFFICIAL REJECTS BEIJING WARNING TO MISSIONS

OW171433 Taipei CNA in English 1422 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, 17 Mar (CNA) -- A government official Wednesday repudiated Red China's warning against the increasingly closer substantive relations between the Republic of China and many other nations in the Free World as "an old united front trick."

According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS report from Peiping, Red China had warned all diplomatic missions there not to open official or quasi-official trade or other offices on Taiwan and to forbid such ROC offices in their countries.

Commenting on the report, Liu Yang-hai, vice director of the information department under the Foreign Affairs Ministry, said he is confident that Peiping's warning will be ignored by all the freedom-loving nations of the world. Liu also reiterated the ROC's firm stand not to negotiate with Red China.

PRESIDENT CHIANG CHAIRS SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

OW171255 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo today presided over a meeting of the National Security Council, his first appearance since his eye surgery of last month. The president underwent surgery on his left eye on 3 February at the Veterans General Hospital. He has been recuperating on doctor's orders for the past few weeks.

The meeting today was held for discussion of the central government budget for fiscal 1983.

Yesterday President Chiang sent a message to Ni Wen-ya, president of the Legislative Yuan, to express his thanks for the get-well-soon wishes from the legislature.

MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON DEFENSE POLICY

OW170341 Taipei CNA in English 0235 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, 17 Mar (CNA) -- The Republic of China can now mobilize its 2.8 million reservists within 24 hours to meet the needs of national emergency, Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih said Tuesday.

In reply to questions at the Legislative Yuan, he said that the current government's policy is to build up an elite armed forces which can use the strongest firepower with the most efficient manpower.

Although the present national defense budget is rather heavy, the government has always been able to take into consideration the economic development and people's livelihood when making decisions on the needs of the defense, he said. Therefore, he pointed out that the current national economic development has not been affected by the heavy defense spending.

IMPORT BAN ON JAPANESE CONSUMER GOODS VIEWED

Minister's Remarks

OW180311 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Taipei, 18 Mar (CNA) -- Minister of Economic Affairs Chao Yao-tung said Wednesday at the Legislative Yuan that judging from its favorable international trade position, Japan should not protest and take revenge against the Republic of China's ban on the import of Japanese consumer products, because such a measure would enrage the whole world.

If Japan takes such a measure, he said, all the people should keep calm because the government will treat it with rational attitude instead of emotional feelings.

Elaborating on the matter, Chao said the ROC's trade surplus with the United States was equivalent to its trade deficit with Japan, staying between U.S. dollars 3.3 billion and U.S. dollars 3.4 billion. But Taipei has been actively improving its trade situation with Washington by sending "Buy American" missions, but Japan has shown little sincerity in doing so. He pointed out that Korea also imposed a ban on Japanese consumer products some time ago, but Japan had not made strong response.

In dealing with the Sino-Japanese trade deficit problem, Chao said that what counts is not the Japanese attitude, but the joint efforts of the ROC's Government and people to elevate the industrial structure so as to attain the goal of the economic self-reliance.

With regard to the oil prices, Chao said that the government will adjust the domestic oil prices appropriately once the international oil prices drop to a certain degree. He noted: "Our policy is not to protect the Chinese Petroleum Corporation to the detriment of the economic recovery and the future of the business and industry."

Chao said that there are two ways of purchasing the crude oil for the Chinese Petroleum Corporation: buying at the spot oil market and buying through long-term contract, with the latter accounting for 80 percent of this nation's purchase.

Although the prices at the spot market are low, the government has to wait for the reduction of oil prices in the long-term contract purchase.

CHINA POST Editorial

OW170549 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Wide Public Support for Ban on Japanese Goods"]

[Text] A recent public opinion poll indicated that approximately 76.4 percent of our people support the government's recent decision to ban the import of 1,533 Japanese consumer products. The findings show a deep understanding among the people of the circumstances that have forced the government to impose the ban.

The Republic of China has been suffering trade deficits with Japan since 1952, and the deficits have been swelling year after year. In 1981 they reached a shocking U.S. \$3.5 billion, compared to the U.S. \$4 million in 1965. Negotiations have been held between the two countries over the years to work out a solution to the snowballing trade imbalance. The talks, however, have gone nowhere so far. There has not been the slightest sign of a slowdown in the expanding trade gap. Furthermore, the Japanese side has displayed no real intention of making a serious effort to reduce the imbalance.

The Japanese policy of closing its market to foreign products has aroused strong anti-Japanese sentiments among U.S. and European businessmen and manufacturers. The tariff and non-tariff trade barriers the Japanese Government imposed on imports has been severely criticized around the world.

Our government last month finally decided to ban imports of 1,533 Japanese consumer products. It was a difficult decision, but one which could not have been avoided. It was made mainly to remind the Japanese of the unfair way trade is being carried on between the two countries. The estimated value of the Japanese products banned amounts only to less than U.S. \$200 million, which is a drop in the bucket compared with the huge trade surpluses Japan enjoys with the ROC. The ban will be lifted once Japan takes concrete steps to redress the ROC-Japan trade imbalance.

This is why we deeply regret the vehemence with which Japan has reacted to the import ban. We applaud the Economic Ministry's decision to remain firm in the face of possible Japanese reprisals.

TA KUNG PAO HITS PORTER ON ISF INVITATIONS

HK180802 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 18 Mar 82 p 2

[Special feature by Cheng Yuan [4453 6678]: "A Carefully Planned Trial Balloon"]

[Text] Don Porter of the United States, secretary general of the International Softball Federation [ISF], who claimed that he is "only interested in softball and the holding of an exciting championship game and not in politics," has again played a most inglorious part in the farce of creating "two Chinas."

After conspiring with a responsible member of the Taipei Softball Association in the ISF headquarters last week, Porter on the one hand telexed the Chinese Softball Association with the assurance that only the name and emblem of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association would be used in all materials and matters relating to the world championship. On the other hand, he also used the fraudulent means of stating in the cable invitation sent to all ISF member associations that this world championship would be held in Taipei, Taiwan, "Republic of China." Later, as a result of a guilty conscience, he said that the "Republic of China" in the cable invitation was "inadvertently included by the organizing committee" and asked the Chinese Softball Association to "disregard" this. Porter has indeed given much thought to the matter, but his technique is clumsy. He is not only brazenly trying to create "two Chinas," but he is also asking people to "disregard" this. Since you have come looking for trouble, how can we disregard this? You will not get off so lightly!

The use of the cable invitation to create "two Chinas" by Porter in partnership with the responsible member of the Taipei Softball Association is not at all "inadvertent," but a premeditated plan with people on the stage as well as behind the scenes. It is a carefully planned trial balloon of the entire political conspiracy, and people must not treat this lightly.

As is known to everyone, before sending the cable invitation, Porter and the representative of the Taipei Softball Association had locked themselves up in a hotel room for 2 days of talks. The course of changing from a letter of invitation to a cable invitation and from the content to the name was a transaction reached after a long period of discussion. What merits mentioning is that Ho Ming-chang, president of the Taipei Softball Association, hastily left for America following the death of his wife to attend the meeting despite poor health. From this we can see what is actually going on. However, when he returned to Taipei on 13 March, he was overjoyed and jubilantly said: "My lifelong ambition has been achieved." Is it not patently clear what kind of political deal has been reached between Porter and Ho Ming-chang and whether this is "inadherence" or a premeditated plot?

The Chinese people are forgiving. We make allowances for mistakes and also allow the correction of mistakes. Since Porter has admitted to the "inadherence" and the making of a blunder, he should immediately declare the cable invitation of the Chinese Taipei Softball Association of 13 March null and void. This is our minimum demand on Porter. If Porter refuses to correct his mistake and refuses to declare the cable invitation null and void, this will prove that the "inadherence" claimed by Porter is a sheer deception.

Recently, a series of anti-China conspiracies of creating "two Chinas" have appeared in America. This cannot but make people think of the people on the stage and behind the scenes, from softball to arms sales. Although the U.S. State Department has categorically denied having anything to do with the ISF, Porter in one of his statements has let the cat out of the bag. He said: "We receive a phone call from the State Department almost every other day." Pray tell officials of the U.S. State Department, why are you so concerned and so interested in the anti-China farce being staged by the ISF? Have you nothing to do, or are you still stirring up trouble and hatching plots? Perhaps some wishful-thinking Americans are trying to open up a gap in softball to test China's attitude. Our stand is very definite and firm. We will not allow the creation of "two Chinas" at any time or place or under any pretext. This is a matter of principle concerning the sovereignty and integrity of the country, and we will not allow any exception to the rule.

We advise Mr Porter that his "two Chinas" trick will not deceive anybody and will not have popular support. According to reports, the Japanese Softball Association has already expressed dissatisfaction with the method of the ISF and held that the ISF recognition of the so-called "national flag" and "national anthem" of Taiwan is in violation of the resolution of the International Olympic Committee on China's representation. If Porter really wants to extricate himself from the "dilemma," he should desist at once, strictly handle the matter in accordance with the ISF resolution concerning the Chinese Taipei Softball Association and immediately put a stop to the political deal of creating "two Chinas."

HU YAOBANG, CHEN YUN CITED ON PORNOGRAPHY

HK140257 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 13 Mar 82 p 2

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Beijing Promulgates Antipornography Regulations"]

[Text] The CCP Central Committee holds that large numbers of audio and video tapes have poured into China from abroad in recent years, many of which are pornographic and even reactionary. These things corrupt the thinking of young people and juveniles and do not help promote internal stability and unity. It has, therefore, been decided to exercise strict control over these items.

This correspondent has learned that the CCP leaders are extremely concerned over this question. Chen Yun personally wrote a comment: "There are too many pictures of women and pretty girls in periodicals and advertisements. Our country should publicize heroism. Tell the Central Propaganda Department to get a particularly strict grasp of this issue." Central Committee Chairman Hu Yaobang also wrote a special comment: "The Central Propaganda Department should require everyone to strictly observe this point." Later, Chen Yun again pointed out: "Porographic publications and photographs must be dealt with in the same way as illegal publications (editor's note: this refers to previous underground democracy movement publications), and strictly investigated and handled." After the central leaders made these comments, according to information, the Central Propaganda Department issued a circular on 8 February instructing organs at all levels: "It is necessary to seriously check on and correct the phenomenon of indiscriminate publishing of pictures of pretty girls. In the future, pornographic publications, pictures and so on must be dealt with in the same way as illegal publications, and strictly investigated and handled. However, it is necessary to undergo an educational process, because the number of people involved is too great."

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